The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,086—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
B.I. PENINSULAR	7015	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st Oct.
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.I. HUMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	4th Nov.
† SIAM	3945	700	H. T. Weigheli	11th "
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Danieli	18th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt R.N.R.	25th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. C. Moule	2nd Dec.
† SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	16th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. G. Worcester, R.N.R.	23rd "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	30th "
				1894.
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt.	6th January.
B.I. BALLAARAT	4748	900	T. S. Angus	13th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. G. Worcester, R.N.R.	20th "
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	27th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt, R.N.R.	3rd Feb.
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Danieli	10th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

18th Oct. 1st Nov. 13th Dec.
15th Nov. 29th Nov. 27th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th October, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	7th Nov.
IMPERATOR	C. Beohtinger	4,119	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 8th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,409	350	9th Nov.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

Including Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	...ulf. Morsa	4,331	350	21st Oct.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct., 7, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About 1893.
SCINDIA	F. Blight	4,338	7th Nov.
ASIA	J. Laird	2,322	18th "
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,395	9th Dec.
HISPANIA	S. Abroy	3,380	30th "
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	13th Jan. 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, September 11, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES



MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th November, 1893, at 3-p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M. on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta,



BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

London Agents.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 18th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 22nd October, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on the 21st October, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HUZARA," 1,951 tons, on the 19th October, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 26th October, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th October, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., R. B. KING,
Calcutta. Hyderabad.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

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is English-made.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is absolutely pure.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is rich gold flake.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is for Pipes.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

Smokes Cool!

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is fragrance itself.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is in patent tins.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is always fresh.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is procurable throughout India.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.

RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

PRIZES! PRIZES!! PRIZES!!!

CUPS, GOBLETS, TANKARDS, BOWLS, &C.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN INDIA FOR

—SHOOTING, —YACHTING,
—RACING, —POLO,
—BOATING, —GOLF.
—BADMINTON.

And ALL GYMKHANA and ATHLETIC TOURNAMENTS.

IN order to give satisfaction to Winners, TREACHER & Co. undertake to change Prizes Bought of their Firm for others of Equal Value.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

BY SPECIAL  APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. LORD HARRIS.

THE Pharmacy Department in each of our several Establishments is under the supervision of qualified and experienced English Chemists, and great attention is given to Physicians' Prescriptions.

Importers of Drugs, Chemical and Surgical Instruments, Nursery and Sick-room Requisites of every Description.

RAILWAY COMPANIES, HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, LABORATORIES, SCHOOLS, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS supplied at Wholesale Rates. Estimates free.

BOMBAY:—Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { POONA:—Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-8.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

THORPE AND CO.'S

NEW STOCK

OF

SUN HATS AND HELMETS

JUST

ARRIVED,

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S,

THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

Purveyors in Cairo to the KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—

	Rs.	a.	
Khedivial, 50 in a tin box	6	8	per 100
Extra Fine, G. F., 100 in a tin box	5	0	"
Rameses, 25 in a paper box and 500 in a tin box	4	0	"
Fleur d'Orient, 100 in a tin box	3	8	"
Non Plus Ultra, 100 "	3	0	"
Best Egyptian, 100 in a paper box and 600 in a tin box	2	8	"

HAVANA CIGARS—

		Rs.	a.	
El Diploma	25 in a box	4	0	per Box.
Cordelia	50 "	5	0	"
La Odalisca	50 "	5	0	"
Vera	25 "	6	0	"
Sins Rival	50 "	7	8	"
Mi Reina	50 "	6	0	"

AMERICAN EAGLE—

Rothschilds	25 in a box	2	12	"
Regalia del Principe	100 "	7	8	"

SPECIALITY OF TURKISH TOBACCO.

Yenidje, Extra Flowers in ½ lb. tins, Rs. 6-0-0 per lb. Turkish in ½ lb. tins, Rs. 4-8-0 per lb.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Smoker's Requisites of All Kinds.

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

OFFICIAL OR GUN TIME.

CUTCHERIES. SCHOOLS.
COURTS. HOSPITALS.
TREASURIES. LIBRARIES.
GUARD ROOMS. INSTITUTES.
MESSES. HOTELS.
CLUBS. COFFEE ROOMS.

"I have repeatedly challenged to a fraction the accuracy of the Midday Gun by your Clock, and I have in no case been wrong in doing so."

The above is an Extract of a Letter received from a Gentleman in the Mofussil. Such results, we respectfully submit, are only obtainable from Time-keepers that have passed through the hands of a practical Firm. The theoretical and practical experience of a life-time almost of our Mr. Marcks, the Head of our Firm, and aided as he is by Practical Assistants from the Leading Watch and Clock Factories of the World, warrants our soliciting the confidence of the Public.

The Time-keepers we detail below are devoid of all decoration. They are the BOLDEST FACED TIME-KEEPERS ever manufactured, and the Mechanism of guaranteed excellence, while the Wooden Frames are solidly and strongly made and of thoroughly seasoned wood only. The movements of each Time-keeper are submitted to a thorough course of regulation, and are tested in every way before despatch under the usual Guarantee, which covers all irregularities.

BEST ENGLISH-MADE

	Rs.
Circular 8-day PENDULUM TIME-PIECE, with Chain and Fusee, 12in. Dial	60
Circular 8-day PENDULUM TIME-PIECE, 14in. Dial, plate-glass front	80
Circular 8-day PENDULUM TIME-PIECE, 16in. Dial, plate-glass front	90
Circular 8-day LEVER TIME-PIECE, 12in. Dial, plate-glass front, with Seconds Hand	90
Circular 8-day LEVER TIME-PIECE, 12in. Dial, Chain and Fusee, plate-glass front	140
Circular 8-day PENDULUM CLOCK, 12in. Dial, with Chain and Fusee	90
Circular 8-day LEVER CLOCK, 12in. Dial, with Chain and Fusee	135
Circular 8-day PENDULUM TIME-PIECE, with Chain and Fusee, 24in. Dial, plate-glass front	320
Circular do. CLOCK	475
Circular 8-day American PENDULUM CLOCK, 12in. Dial	25
Circular 8-day American LEVER CLOCK, in Nickel Silver Case	35
Circular 8-day Anglo-American LEVER TIME-PIECE, 12in. Dial, plate-glass front	48
Do. do. LEVER CLOCK	60

CLOCKS ARE STRIKERS. TIME-PIECES ARE NON-STRIKERS.

MARCKS & CO., L D.,

CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,

BOMBAY.

THE present Meteorological Changes (*vide* Daily Observatory Report) and consequent disturbances of the Human System, now so prevalent, again call attention to

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

To regard any imported nostrum as superior to this is an utter delusion. An enormous consumption extending daily, and an experience exceeding Twenty Five Years, guarantee its medicinal excellence. Good condition always guaranteed.

Per bottle Re. 1-4; Per dozen Rs. 12.

A DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

KEMP AND CO., Ld.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS

Just Received Per P. & O. Mail Steamer "Peninsular."

"Acme" Cameras.	Dishes, Granitine.	"Kodak" Spools.	Printing Frames, 3½" square and upwards.
Albumenized Paper.	" Porcelain.	Lantern Plates, Edward's.	Rodinal.
Albums, Photographic.	" Ebonite.	" " Thomas's.	Ross' Lenses.
Amidol Hanff.	Dropping Bottles.	" Slide Boxes.	Ruby Twill.
Backgrounds.	Dry Plates.	Lenses, best makers.	Sandell Plates
Bamboo Tripods.	Eastman's Bromide Paper.	Light Tight Boxes.	Scales and Weights.
Books on Photography.	" "Solio" "	Magic Lanterns.	Sensitized Paper.
Border Negatives.	Edward's Specialities.	Magnifying Glasses.	Stew's Pocket Cameras.
Bottles, glass stoppered.	Ferro Prussiate Paper.	Marion's Cameras.	Shutters
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Brushes, dusting.	Finders.	Meagher's Cameras.	Squeegees.
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Cameras.	" Cloths.	Mounts, all sizes.	Taps, Swing with Rose
Card Boards.	Funnels, Glass.	Opaque Glass Measures.	Transparency Plates.
Celluloid Films.	Graduated Glass Jugs.	Plate and Print Washers.	Trays, Ebonite.
Chemicals.	" " Measures.	Platino: Seas: Paper.	Trays, Papier Mache.
Cloud Negatives.	Guide Books for Beginners.	Photo Boxes, Screens and Stands.	Tripods.
Cutting Glasses.	Head Rests.	Porcelain Washing Troughs	Troughs, Fixing or Alum.
Dallmeyer's Lenses.	Hydrokinone.	Plate Boxes and Racks.	Vignetters.
Detective Cameras.	Ilford's Printing out Paper.	Platinotype Requisites.	Voigtlander's Lenses.
Developers.	" Dry Plates.	Print Trimmers.	Wratten's Dry Plates.
Developing Lamps.	"Kodak" Cameras for Plates or Films.	Print Washers.	
Dishes, Glass.			

Quality and Freshness Guaranteed.

Complete Catalogue on Application to

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

EQUATORIAL

HAIR DOUCHE

IMPARTS a sense of refinement and comfort in the Toilet not otherwise obtainable. Refreshes the brain and counteracts the depressing effect of hot weather.

Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.

A VOLATILE LIQUID SPICE for the production of CLARET CUP, CHAMPAGNE CUP, and other aromatic drinks. Obviates the dangerous use of crude spices and herbs, and imparts a bouquet which cannot be surpassed.

Phial, Re. 1-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.

PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(Established 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, 25 Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN TO ALL CLASSES OF CHRISTIANS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.

For Report and Rules, etc., Apply to—

SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
RANTS LANE, CALCUTTA.

CHOCOLATE BROADCLOTH.

OVER 5,000 yards of Chocolate, Claret Blue, Olive, Green, and other Broadcloths suitable for Servants, Peons, &c., now ready.

ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Spotted Cabanas.

The Only

ORIGINAL BRANDS

as Smoked

THROUGHOUT INDIA

For the last 25 Years.

Spotted Semiramis, per 100 Rs. 11 0

Do. Zenobia " 100 " 9 0

SOLE IMPORTER:—

D. MACROPOLO,

GENERAL TOBACCONIST,

BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A DANCE

Will be held in the

G. I. P. R. INSTITUTE, PAREL,

ON WEDNESDAY, 18TH OCTOBER.

TICKETS: Rs. 2.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. JAMES MOORE in our Firm CEASED on 30th September last.

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.

Bombay, 14th October, 1893.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. HAJI JACKERIA HAJI AHMED, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to purchase from Abdul Rahman Haji Joonus and Haji Adam Haji Joonus, also of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mahomed Hoosein Kanbekar street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement —— square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of and Revenue under New No. 1831, New Survey No. 1310 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under ward B No. 991, Street No. 52-58, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Joosub Noor Mahomed, on or towards the South by the property of Haji Currim Mahomed Sulleman, on or towards the East by the said Mahomed Hoosein Kambekar Street, and on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage. All persons having any claim by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, sale or otherwise against the said property or any part thereof are requested to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 30, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim.—Dated this 14th day of October, 1893.

CRAWFORD, BURDER, BUCKLAND & BAYLEY,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HARDAS OR MYRABOLLAMS,

TENDERS are invited for the Purchase of the MYROBOLLAM or HARDA-CROP of the Forests of the Southern Circle for 1893-94. The Estimated Quantity for the Season is as follows. The actual quantity may be considerably more or less: the Undersigned cannot guarantee even an Approximate quantity:—

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

Khanapur Taluka, Khandies	3,200
Belgaum, Chikodi and Gokak Talukas, Khandies	1,750
	4,950

Khandies of 700 lbs. each.

KANARA COLLECTORATE.

Northern Division of Kanara, Baralkodal Depot, NEAR TINAIGHAT RAILWAY STATION	1,600
Central Division of Kanara (Kodibag, NEAR KARWAR)	300
Southern Division of Kanara, Kumta 1,200 Khandies; Honawar 600 Khandies	1,800
	3,700

Khandies of 700 lbs. each.

2. Tenders should be written IN ENGLISH, and contained in Sealed Envelopes, inscribed on the outside "Tender for the Purchase of Hardas."

3. Tenders should reach the Undersigned on or before October 28, 1893.

4. Persons whose Tenders are accepted must execute an Agreement in writing in a Form which may be seen at the Office of the Undersigned, who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

Fort, Belgaum, 12th October, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 238 OF 1889.

BANOOBAI, of Bombay, Parsee, residing at No. 59, Chowpati Road, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, Widow and Executrix of FRAMJEE HORMUSJI COMMISSARIAT-WALLA, late of Bombay, Parsee, Deceased......Plaintiff.

VERSUS

VULLIBHAI KHANBHAI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan, Inhabitant, residing at Bhoosari Mohla, outside the Fort of Bombay, aforesaid...Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 18th day of August, 1892, All that the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, in each and every of the following immoveable and moveable properties, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. Farran, Esq., the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th Day of November, 1893, at the hour of 3 of the Clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:—

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcel of fazendary land or ground, standing in the Books of the Collector of Bombay in the names of Soorajmul Gungaram, Goolraj Gungaram and Goolabrai Gungaram, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay fronting Balloo Sarung Street, commonly called Bhoosari Moholla, on the West side thereof in the sub-district of Bombay, formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Noorbhoy Luteebjee, but now in the occupation of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, and his tenants, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under No. 23 and 21, but now under Street Nos. 76, 78, and containing by admeasurement two hundred and seventy-six square yards and four-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Balloo Sarung Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by a passage abutting on the house formerly of Khutree Moosa Jooma, but now of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai (hereinafter referred to as Lot No. II), and on or towards the South by the house formerly of Shaik Ahmed Putwa, but now of Abdool Hoosein.

LOT No. II.

All that piece or parcel of fazendary land or ground, standing in the Books of the Collector of Bombay in the names of Soorajmul Gungaram, Goolraj Gungaram and Goolabrai Gungaram, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting Balloo Sarung Street aforesaid, on the West side thereof in the sub-district of Bombay formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Dawal Jaffer and Lulloo Rujub and now in the occupation of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, and his tenants, assessed by the Collector of assessment formerly under No. 25 and 21, but now under Street Nos. 80, 82 and containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighteen square yards and eight-fifteenths of another square yard, be the same, little, more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Balloo Sarung Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Issack Suckoor, but now or late of Shaik Ahmed, and on or towards the South by the house formerly of Noorbhoy Luteebjee, but now of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, being the premises referred to as Lot No. I.

LOT No. III.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages standing thereon, situate at a place called Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, containing (or believed to contain) ten thousand and sixty square yards by admeasurement, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 74, New No. 1613 old Survey No. 736 and new Survey No. 3396, Ward No. 6769, 6774, street No. 1-6, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East and West by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway wharf, on or towards the North by leasehold ground of Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia, next hereinafter described, abutting on the Mazagon Bunder Row and on or towards the South by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway wharf, which said premises are situate in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and were formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Stearns Hobart and Company, and were since partly in the occupation of the said Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia, and partly in the occupation of Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy and are now partly in the occupation of the Bombay Municipality for a Police Hospital, and partly vacant, and are the premises comprised in and granted by an Indenture of Lease bearing date the 15th day of August, 1872 and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia of the other part, the holding being for a term of years to expire at the end of 21 years from the 1st day of May 1870 at the annual rent of Rupees (314-6-0) three hundred and fourteen and annas six with right of perpetual renewal every 21 years, but at such rent either to be decreased or increased as the said Secretary of State should think fit to reserve subject, however, as to a portion of the said premises to a demise, dated 10th September, 1846, and made between Cursetjee Rustomji Wadia of the one part and one Jeejibhoy Dadabhoy of the other part, at the yearly rent of Rupees two hundred and ninety.

LOT No IV.

All that the piece or parcel of land or ground, situate adjoining the land lastly hereinabove described, namely, at Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and twenty-six square yards or thereabouts, assessed under Collector's old No. 410, Collector's New No 11690, and old survey No 736, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East and West by the property of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, on or towards the North by the Mazagon Bunder Road, and on or towards the South by the property lastly hereinbefore described, which said premises were formerly and are now vacant and are subject to an annual payment to Government of Rupees (10-3-0) ten and annas three and subject also as to a portion of the said premises to the hereinbefore mentioned demise, dated 10th September, 1846.

LOT No V.

All that right, title and interest formerly possessed by Sumsoodin Moola Hakimjee, in and to the piece or parcel of land or Government ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house built thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the West side of Baba Dhuboo Street, in the sub-district of Bombay, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Rahmanjee Khanbhoy, Ghellabhoy Khanbhoy and Ahmedally Tajbhoy, and now in that of the tenants of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No 2711, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No 53 and now under Ward No 6875, Street Nos. 137, 139 and 141, containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-two square yards and three-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by Baba Dhuboo Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by a passage abutting on the house of Ramdas Money Bawa, and on or towards the South by the house of Cadurbhoy Sullemanjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No 89, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 29th day of September, 1893.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

WILL BE GIVEN IN THE

NOVELTY THEATRE

ON

TUESDAY, 17TH OCTOBER, AT 9-30 P.M.,

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE

KHANDALLA NURSING HOME.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly given their services:—

Mrs. DOWNING	Mr. OAKSHOTT
LAS CERERAS	Mr. SAMSON
Mr. DEAS	MICK and MACK
Mr COLLINS	KENNY and MASON

and

BERNOVITCH.

Reserved Seats Rs. 3; Second Seats Rs. 2; Third Seats Re. 1.

Plan of the House now open at Messrs. ROSE and Co., where Seats may be obtained.

NOTICE.

FIVE STOCK CERTIFICATES of the G. I. P. Railway were, on THURSDAY, the 12th October, 1893, dropped opposite the Victoria Terminus. Any person restoring them to Messrs. WADIA and GHANDY at their Office, No. 19, Church Gate Street, will be rewarded.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

VACANCY FOR MANAGER OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

REQUIRED, for the Chief Engineer's Office, a Competent EUROPEAN or EURASIAN MANAGER, under 45 years of Age, thoroughly conversant with General Correspondence and Accounts. Preference will be given to an applicant possessing Previous Experience in the routine of Railway work.

Salary Rs. 200 per Mensem.

Applications by letter only, with Copies of Testimonials, should be forwarded to the Chief Engineer, Rayapuram Terminus, not later than the 30th November, 1893.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.

Agent and Manager's Office, Rayapuram 12th October, 1893.

CIGARS! CIGARS!!

SUMATRAS JAVAS.

(in Ribbons of 25).

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Sultans, No. 1, per 100...	3 8 0	Javas, No. 1, per 100.	2 12 0
" 2, " ...	3 0 0	" 2, " ...	2 6 0
Dancing Girl " ...	2 12 0	" 3, " ...	2 2 0
TRICHY'S CIGARS.		TRICHY'S CHEROOTS.	
Behives, No. 1, per 100..	2 0 0	Thompson, No. 1 ...	2 0 0
Havandhs, 1, " ..	1 12 0	Dawson's ...	1 14 0
" 2, " ..	1 10 0	Nobles ...	1 8 0
" 3, " ..	1 8 0	Five Minutes ...	1 4 0

American and English Tobacco Freshly Stocked. Turkish, and America Cigarettes Daily made.

P.S.—Cigars and Cigarettes not approved will be Exchanged.

MITCHELL & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS, AND GENERAL TOBACCONISTS, 74, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TIMING OF PASSENGER TRAINS ON AND AFTER 15TH OCTOBER, 1893.

ACCELERATION OF MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA VIA THE B.-N. RAILWAY.

MAIL TRAINS.

ON and from the 15th October, 1893, the timing of the DOWN MAIL from NAGPUR to Asansol will be shortened by 3 hours and 45 minutes and the UP MAIL by 7 hours and 45 minutes.

The following will be the new timing:—

UP JOURNEY.			DOWN JOURNEY.		
E.-I. RAILWAY.			G. I. P. RAILWAY.		
Calcutta	D.	5 54	Bombay	D.	7 30
Asansol	A.	13 4	B.-N. RAILWAY.		
B.-N. RAILWAY.			Nagpur	A.	7 0
Asansol	D.	13 45	Do.	D.	7 30
Purulia	A.	16 5	Bilaspur	A.	18 41
Chakardharpur	A.	18 45	Chakardharpur	A.	5 49
Bilaspur	A.	6 42	Purulia	A.	9 20
Nagpur	A.	19 35	E.-I. RAILWAY.		
G. I. P. RAILWAY.			Asansol	A.	11 38
Bombay	A.	20 15	Do.	D.	12 28
			Calcutta	A.	19 40

MIXED TRAINS.

The following will be the new timing of the Up Mixed between Asansol and Jharsuguda:—

Asansol	Dep.	22 30
Purulia	Arr.	3 12
Chakardharpur	Arr.	9 49
Jharsuguda	Arr.	21 6

The following will be the Local Train Service between Nagpur and Kamptee:—

		First Train.	Second Train.
Nagpur	Dep.	10 9	19 40
Kamptee	Arr.	10 29	20 0
		First Train	Second Train.
Kamptee	Dep.	9 10	17 0
Nagpur	Arr.	9 30	17 20

For all Intermediate timings *see* Time Tables.

A. M. CLARK,
Offg. Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Nagpur, 25th September 1893.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS ....£10,695,969.
REVENUE ....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL

FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.

For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE.

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 57 Years.

FUNDS OVER 8½ MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE and LIFE BUSINESS undertaken on very Favorable Terms. Especially Low Rates and Liberal Bonuses on Life Insurances.

AGENTS:—RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED ...	£2,127,500.
RESERVE FUNDS ...	£ 676,355.
NET INCOME FOR 1892 ...	£ 927,584.

THE above named influential British Fire Office is open to grant INSURANCES on Mills and all other classes of Risks at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Claims Paid during the last Ten Years Amount to ....£3,591,798.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE:— 57, ESPLANADE ROAD (Oriental Bank Buildings).

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED, in Up-country Stations. Liberal Terms of Commission.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

DIAMOND RINGS and DIAMOND JEWELLERY.—The Largest Stock of Diamond and other jewellery will be found at MESSRS. MARCKS and Co., Ld., of Bombay and Poona. Their turnover having greatly increased they can sell at LOWER PRICE than other Houses. Inspection invited.

VIOLINS.—A large Stock of well-seasoned Instruments, good Models, from Rs. 10 each. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

LATEST PARISIAN NOVELTIES in LADIES' Oxodized and Plated Clasps and Buckles, neat fancy patterns, from Rs. 3-8.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

PARISIAN HAIR CUTTING SALOON, 40, Medows Street, Fort, under European management. Cropping, 8 annas; Shaving, 4 annas; and Shampooing, 4 annas. Open Daily from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M. A Visit is Solicited.

WE have OPENED a BRANCH of Our BUSINESS at No. 34 and 36, Abdool Rheman Street, near Crawford Market, where our WELL-KNOWN and GENUINE Stock of Tea, Coffee, Cigar, Cigarette, Tobacco, and Batliwalla's Ague Mixture could be had at their Reduced Rates.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

UNRIVALLED TEAS.—Flowery Orange Pekoe, Pekoe Souchong, Imperial Breakfast Family Mixtures and other Household and Dust Teas, UNSURPASSED for PURITY and DELICACY of FLAVOUR. Fresh Consignments just received. Apply Sharp to MORTON MAJU and Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

A YOUNG MAN REQUIRES a JOB for Plantation Up-Country. He is a German; will work for little payment; he does not understand English. Apply to B. SAKARAMJI'S Registry Office, 11, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET, at Upper Colaba, a SMALL BUNGALOW (Furnished). Apply "No. G 37," care of this Office.

NEW MODEL HALL TYPE-WRITER, Just to hand. Great improvements have been made this Writer; easy to learn. Price only Rs. 100. This can also be had in Gujerati Type.—BLOOMFIELD and Co., 24, Medow Street, Bombay.

CARPETS.—No Drawing-room is complete without a Carpet. We invite Inspection of our Stock made on our own looms. Every size and quality; beautiful designs.—S. J. TELLERY & Co., Bombay.

THE "SCANDINAVIA" Cotton-Driving Belt, all Solid Woven not in plies, cheaper, stronger, and more durable than leather. Excellent Testimonials from users in this Country. Bombay Agents—RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., Elphinstone Circle.

OPPORTUNITY to Start a well-paying Business with small Capital. 1,000 Roller Skates of all Sizes, with and without Ball Bearings, for less than ½ Cost; also Single Pairs, FOR SALE, at C. JOST & Co., 13 and 15, Hornby Row, Bombay.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Myself and son have stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for more than a month, and during that time we found the Hotel a home. The Proprietor is obliging; some the servants. The accommodation good, and food far superior to other Hotels where I have stayed. The charges are very reasonable.—(Sd.) W. H. JOLLY, P. W. D.

POONA HOTEL, POONA—Is a First-class Comfortable and Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Situated in the central and healthiest part of Poona. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

TO LET.—TOP STORIED BUNGALOW, Open to Westerly breeze, at Naigaum; four minutes' drive from both the Dadur Stations. Rent Moderate.—Apply to Dr. BATTLIWALLA, Dadur Dispensary.

BEST AMERICAN PERFUMES of different Varieties just Unpacked in ½ oz., 1 oz. and 2 oz. Bottles, each Re. 1, 1-8 and 2-8, respectively. If you want to Test the Perfumes pay a Visit to PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE CHAPELETTE ORGAN, with one five Octave Set of Reeds, full Length Keys, full Size, Bellows, Powerful Rich Tone, Case finely finished, an absolutely perfect Organ, in neat, compact form. Price Rs. 160 packed. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5 with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

WM HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas, etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld. Music Saloons.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Golikara:—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellery:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq, Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable ElectricLight Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICES.

CALCUTTA ART SOCIETY.

THE FIFTH EXHIBITION of PICTURES and other Works of Art will OPEN on MONDAY, the 18th December, 1893, in the new Government Art Gallery, adjoining the Government School of Art, Chowringhee. All Exhibits must reach the Society, or its Calcutta Agents, on or before the 30th NOVEMBER.

COLONEL C. T. LANE wishes to Recommend the PREPARATORY SCHOOL at which four of his Sons have been educated previous to their entrance into Public Schools, while his fifth Son is still at the School. Entire charge of Boys whose parents are in India or the Colonies is taken. Address:—

COLONEL C. T. LANE,
Inspr.-General of Police, Amraoti Camp, Berar.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the Erection of BUILDINGS for the Undersigned will be received up to 4 o'clock Afternoon of MONDAY, the 16th October, 1893, at the Office of the Undersigned, No. 31, 35, Church Gate Street, Fort.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied with a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand).

Plans, Conditions of Contract and Specification of Works may be seen at the Office of the Architects of the Undersigned, Messrs. S. and M. N. Chandabhoy, M. S. A., Victoria Buildings, Fort.

Copies of form of Tender can be obtained from the Office of the Architects on payment of Rs. 3 per each Set.

The Undersigned does not Bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

RUSTOMJEE N. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

Bombay, 30th September, 1893.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that under the authority vested in the Commissioner of Police by Rule 4 of Government Notification No. 7001, dated the 15th December, 1890, Judicial Department, the SPACE MARKED out by a CHALK LINE on the Bombay GYMKHANA POLO GROUND and the ROPED enclosure on the Western Boundary of this Ground will be RESERVED for the Police Authorities from 10 A.M. to 6-30 P.M. daily, to enable them to keep order on the occasion of the several Polo Matches to be played between the 13th and the 21st October 1893.

R. H. VINCENT,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 12th October, 1893.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the NEW DEBENTURES issued by the Company are NOW READY. Subscribers are therefore requested to pay in the amounts of their Subscriptions to the Undersigned at their Offices in Elphinstone Circle, and to receive the Debentures in exchange therefor.

By Order of the Trustees of the Debenture-holders,

J. MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents, Maharani Ice Co., Ld.

Bombay, 7th October, 1893.

PORT TRUST NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st OCTOBER, 1893, a TIME-BALL will be DROPPED every week day from the TOWER of the MAYO SAILORS' HOME at Noon.—Rangoon mean time 17 hours, 35 minutes, 20 seconds G. M. T. It will be hoisted close up, as preparatory, 5 minutes before.

Position of the Sailors' Home Tower Latitude 16°, 46' N., Longitude 96°, 10' E.

When the Ball fails to drop at Noon it will be dropped one hour later.

G. C. KYNOCH,
Vice-Chairman, Port Commissioners.

Rangoon, The 21st September, 1893.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, up to Gun-fire, on 30TH OCTOBER, 1893, Tenders for the CONSTRUCTION OF AN OVERBRIDGE on the Falkland Road.

Drawings and Specifications may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office, Bombay, on application, and forms of Tenders can be obtained on payment of Rs. 10 per Copy.

All Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the Construction of the Overbridge on the Falkland Road" and a sum of Rs. 1,000 must be deposited as Security with each Tender, without which the Tender will not be considered.

Government Paper or other securities should be endorsed in favor of the B. B. & C. I Railway Company.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

F. T. RICKARDS,
For Acting Agent.

General Offices, Bombay, 7th October, 1893.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Acting Engineer, at his Office, Ballard Road, till 12 o'clock Noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th of October next, for the supply of the following Stores for 12 months from January 1st to December 31st 1894:—

Coals.
Castings.
Lime.
Sand, Shingle and Bricks.
Cocoanut and Castor Oils.
Cocoanut Oil, 1st quality, for Light House use.
Wrought Iron.
Stationery.
Sundries and Hardware, including Paints, Oils and Cordage.
Timber.
Medicines.

Forms of Tender and Schedules of articles and other particulars may be obtained and samples inspected on application at the Engineer's Storekeeper's Office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Schedule. No Tender will be received unless accompanied by a Deposit of Rs 200. Covers to be endorsed "Tender for Stores." The Acting Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. The Tenderer will be bound by his Tender as to each article or item for which he tenders, and the Acting Engineer shall be at liberty to accept any portion of a Tender and reject the remainder. The cost of stamping agreements to be borne by the successful tenderers.

Samples of Oil for Light House use must be sent in not later than the 9th of October. Each Sample should be delivered in one 5-gallon Can marked on the outside by a private mark, which should be indicated in the Tender. No other mark indicating the name of the firm by whom the sample is sent should appear on the Can.

E. A. CORKE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.

21st September, 1893.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT of the above Company has THIS DAY been OPENED at No. 57, Esplanade Road, under the management of the Undersigned, and that the Agency hitherto held by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., has now been TRANSFERRED.

All communications regarding existing Policies to be made to the Secretary from this date.

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

September 21, 1893.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR PETTY MISCELLANEOUS STORES.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Jhansi, up to Noon, on WEDNESDAY, 25th October next, for supply of PETTY MISCELLANEOUS STORES, at the Jhansi Depot, during the 12 months commencing 1st January, 1894.

Tender forms, giving particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at the Jhansi Depot and conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, on payment of Rs. 4 each.

The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender, without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the Rates quoted.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Petty Miscellaneous Stores," and except in the case of present Contractors, whose current year's deposit will suffice, a Deposit of Rs. (1,000) one thousand, must accompany each Tender without which no Tender will be considered. If Government Promissory Notes be submitted they must be endorsed in favor of the Agent, "Indian Midland Railway Company."

All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's samples, which may be seen at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,

J. WILSON,
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's, Office, Jhansi, 30th September, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 432 OF 1892.

TEJBAI, Widow of TRICAM NATHOO, late of Bombay, Hindoo, Deceased, residing at Vadachi Gadi, outside the Fort of Bombay, by her Guardian and next Friend POORBAI, Widow of TRICUMJEE CANJEE, Deceased ....Plaintiff.

VERSUS

BAI JUMNABAI, Widow of the said TRICAM NATHOO, Deceased, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of the said TRICAM NATHOO, Deceased, Residing at Vadachi Gadi, aforesaid

AND

CURUMSEY DAMJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo, an Executor named in the said Will of the said TRICUM NATHOO, Deceased, residing at Duncan Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ......Defendants

PURSUANT to an Order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above Suit and bearing date the 29th day of August, 1893, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Tricum Nathoo, late of Bombay, Hindoo, Inhabitant, Deceased, the Testator in the pleadings in the above Suit mentioned, who died at Bombay, on or about the 19th day of January, One thousand Eight hundred and ninety-two, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my Office in the Court House, within one calendar month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 2nd day of October, 1893.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TO BE HAD ALSO AT

MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LD.,

AND

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR.

ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay. Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

FOR the last Five Years this well-known COGNAC HOUSE have kept up SECOND RANK In the Official Returns of Brandy Exported by over 200 Cognac Firms, which clearly proves how well their Brandies are appreciated everywhere.

D. P. BATHA & Co.
Sole Agents.

BANKS.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA,

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP	£1,000,000
(With power to increase) to	£4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	£100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
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London Bankers	MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED)

CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £50,000

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.

BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon and Shanghai.

AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half-year ending 30th June or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.

April 13, 1892.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED...	£2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ...	£250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ...	£1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
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EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
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Head Office............3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.

London Bankers....THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK LD. / THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms:—

3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " " 4 "
4 " " " 6 "
4½ " " " 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street December, 1892.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP	Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE	Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES	Rs. 6,26,978

BRANCHES:

BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.

FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.

STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.

CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.

RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.

FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p. a. on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.

DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.

GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.

PAY, PENSIONS, INTERESTS, DIVIDENDS collected.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.

SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.

BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.

Bombay, July 17, 1893.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 3 " "
3 " " 2 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.............£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:

65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ......£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

SECOND-HAND

PIANOFORTES,

Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,

Are FOR SALE at

THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.

For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Polo Tournament, 1st Jodhpore Team vs. 2nd Jodhpore Team.
Gymkhana Racquets and Lawn-Tennis Double Tournaments.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 14th :—Peninsular (s), from London; Pachumba (s), Karachi ; and Golden Fleece (bq), Mauritius.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 14th :—Karagola (s), for Karachi, &c. ; Tannadice (s), Calcutta ; R. I. M. S. Mayo, Calicut ; Clan Alpine (s), Havre ; and Sir Lancelot (sp), Mauritius. Yesterday :—Ellora (s), for Calcutta, &c. ; and Kilwa (s), Persian Gulf.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Peninsular entered, and the s. s. Sirdhana and Tannadice left the dock on Saturday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Savitri entered the dock on Friday, and the s. s. Clan Alpine, Brahmani, and Barque Sir Lancelot left it on Saturday.

OBSTINATE MILL-HANDS.—As the old hands of the Star of India Mill returned to work on Friday, the new hands, who were employed a few days ago, were paid off their wages.

LEPERS REMOVED FROM THE HOSPITAL.—Two lepers, named Narayen Rama and Imambux Sha Khan, aged forty and forty-two years, respectively, were on Friday last, removed by the police from the J. J. Hospital, in a Municipal van, to the Leper Asylum.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 5-30, this evening :—

March	Les Rose	O. Stella.
Overture	Poet and Peasant	Suppe.
Valse	G tana	Bucalossi.
Gavotte	Circus Renz	Fliege.
Selection	The Yeomen of the Guard	Sullivan.
Galop	Hermit Bells	Meillard.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 :—

Overture	French Comedy	Keler Bela.
Gavotte		Fliege.
Nocturne	L'Esperance (E flat clarionet Solo)	F. Asher.
Valse	Special Reports	Czibulka.
Grand Selection	Ivanhoe	A. Sullivan.
Polka	Chappies	Florence Fare.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, yesterday, at the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Sukina, a mendicant woman, aged eighty years. The deceased on account of the old age was weak, feeble, deaf, and had a defective sight. At half-past four o'clock in the afternoon of the 12th instant she was going along Pydhownee Road, when she was knocked down by a cart loaded with bags of rice and driven by one Jannoo. The driver called her out but she could not hear him, and before the driver could pull up his bullocks and stop the cart, she was run over, sustaining a compound fracture of the left thigh bone. She was taken to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, where high fever set in, and she died from exhaustion at 1-50 p.m., on Saturday. A verdict of accidental death from exhaustion was recorded.

A SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest, on Saturday, at Bhunderee Street, touching the death of Someji Dosa, aged sixty-five years, residing at that locality. For the last two years the deceased had been suffering from cough, giddiness, and difficulty of breathing, and was under the treatment of Dr. Viegas. At 8 o'clock, on Friday morning, the deceased went to his shop, in Chuckla Street, and about a quarter-past 9 o'clock he left the shop, saying he was going to see the carpenter, who was making a cupboard for him. In about ten minutes the deceased returned, and as he was near Oomer Jamal's shop, which is opposite to his, the deceased seemed to have become giddy, and while he was trying to sit on the verandah of the shop, he fell backwards on to the road, a height of about two feet, and died almost immediately. A verdict of death from heart-disease was recorded.

FATALLY SCALDED.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at Elphinstone Road, touching the death of a girl, named Elena, aged five years, the daughter of Thakore Ramji, a dealer in cloth, residing at Sopari Baug Road, Parel. On Monday, the 9th instant, the deceased was following his father, who was going to a chawl, opposite to his house, to offer some cooked rice to crows, as it was the anniversary day of his father, when the deceased accidentally fell into a bucket containing boiling water, receiving extensive scalds on her legs, back, and loins. She was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where her scalds being dressed, she was brought home by the father. On Wednesday last, she was again taken to the hospital and after the scalds were dressed, was brought home. On Saturday night, she was attacked by strong fever, and she died, at 9 o'clock, yesterday morning. A verdict, in accordance with the above facts, was recorded.

INCORRIGIBLE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday last, Constable Butfoy placed Govind Waman *alias* Goolam Hoosein *alias* Mohidin *alias* Nubibux *alias* Ismail, an old offender, before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, and charged him with theft of three silver bangles of the value of Rs. 10, belonging to a woman, named Mariam, residing at 3rd Lane, Cammatteepura. At 4 o'clock, on Saturday morning, while the complainant was asleep near her room, the accused came there, and succeeded in removing a bangle from her hand, but while he was trying to remove the other two, the complainant awoke, and seized the accused, who broke from her, but on going a few paces, was again seized by a neighbour, who had been aroused by an alarm raised by the complainant. The accused after being given in the custody of the police, pointed out a place, where one of the bangles was found. The accused, who was released in August last, after serving out a rigorous imprisonment for twelve months for a similar offence, was convicted, and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for a period of eighteen months.

GOA NEWS.—No fresh cases of cholera have occurred in S. Lourenco of Agacaim.—The birthdays of their Majesties the King and Queen of Portugal were celebrated in Pangim with illumination on the 28th ultimo.—The application by Mr. Christovao Pinto and the Baron of Cumbarjuva, for exclusive fishing in Goa, has been forwarded by the Minister to the Governor-General of Goa, and the latter has submitted it for the information of the Municipal Corporation.—The telegraph wire between Betim and Pangim is interrupted.—The budget estimates of Portuguese-India for 1893 have been published in the Government *Boletim*. The total estimates of the revenue are put down at Rs. 19,81,514, and the expenditure at Rs. 23,11,052, resulting in a deficit of Rs. 3,29,538. In the above calculation only six lakhs of rupees are accounted for the interest of the Railway Company. Probably Portugal may pay the balance, if not, the deficit will amount to over seven lakhs.—The 10th instant was the last day for receiving tenders for steam launch service. Three or four tenders are said to have been received, and among them are those of Messrs. Shepherd and Co. of Bombay and Mr. Lodgero M. Gomies of Goa.—The red buoy over the Marmagoa Rock was replaced on the 1st instant. A red light is also shown nightly from the end of the breakwater.—The protest made by Mr. Correia Affonso against the circumscription of the electoral assemblies in Salsette was first rejected by the local tribunal, and, on appeal to the Supreme Tribunal in Lisbon it has again been rejected.—For the current year Rs. 27,000 and Rs. 29,000 have been allotted for the seminary and the Cathedral of Cochin, respectively.—The earnings of the West of India Portuguese Railway for the week ending 16th September last, averaged Rs. 87 per mile, against Rs. 92 per mile in the corresponding period of last year.—Mr. J. J. Fernandez Aviz has been decorated with the title of S. Bruto de Aviz.—The total abkari revenue for the last eleven months ending in June amounted to Rs. 6,11,957.—The Municipality of Ilhas has laid down a scale of rates for carriage-hire between different parts of Ilhas. The Governor-General of Goa is still at Damaun, visiting Nagar-Avely.—Two resolutions have been issued, one dealing with the appointment of a committee to study the improvements to be introduced in the agricultural and economic conditions of Pragana, and the other with a committee of enquiry into the Damaun Municipality.

TO OVERCOME WEAKNESS.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world known English Tonic Bottles everywhere.

NOTES FROM BHUSAWAL.

BHUSAWAL being the largest railway depot in Western India, your readers will, no doubt, be interested to know how a railway community, cut off from the public, get on with their monotonous existence, during what is known in railway parlance the "slack season." The event of the month was the departure of Mr. T. W. Bonner, the popular Assistant Locomotive Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway, who has been transferred to Khutpoora. Mr. Bonner is a keen sportsman and an enthusiastic Volunteer Officer, and during his term of office at this station he infused life into the two companies stationed here. He was equally popular in the shed and shops. On the eve of his departure the railway employes gave him a farewell ball, which was without exception one of the best of its kind that Bhusawal has witnessed for many a year. The next we st off invited him to a "pan-supari" entertainment, at which through their spokesman they expressed their gratitude for his kindness and the sense of impartiality that he always displayed towards them. On the night of the ball I heard a grey-headed old man who has driven the iron steed from his youth in many a clime say, "Ah it's a pleasure to work under such an officer, though he is only a youngster." The Rajputana-Malwa Railway cricket team from Mhow ran in here the other day to play the Bhusawal Railway Gymkhana, the latter securing a victory. The fielding of Mhow was excellent. The Bhusawalites were very much pleased at the cheerful and friendly feelings that were displayed by their guests. Dr. E. Hunt Cooke, the captain of the home team, and Mr. Thatcher, the Acting District Superintendent of Police, did their best to make the day a pleasant and agreeable one. It wound up with a dance in the pavilion, which was spiritedly kept up till morning. "Jack's Novelty" troupe performed here last week to bumper houses for three successive nights, each night's entertainment winding up with a dance free to the audience. Jack evidently is aware of the weakness of the iron-horsemen, in that they are very fond of dancing. The plan was a novel one, but it paid the troupe.

During the last few years capitalists have been raising some valuable house property at Bhusawal, which from a village is fast growing into a township. On the 9th instant Mr. L. P. Siqueira, the general proprietor of the "Khandeish Cash Bazaar," shifted into the new suite of spacious rooms just erected by him. They are an ornament to the town and reflect great credit on his tact and perseverance as a businessman. About ten years ago he established himself in a very unostentatious manner. To-day his bazaar will stand a very favourable comparison to the best of its kind in any of the three Presidency towns, and does an extensive business in Khandesh, Berar, Bhopal, Rajputana, and the Central Provinces. Apart from its outfitting department which is second to none, the Khandeish Cash Bazaar is famous for excellent boots and shoes and fancy articles, which the proprietor imports direct from the best European manufacturers. On opening the new premises Mr. Siqueira very kindly invited his resident customers and friends to a sumptuous repast, to which all did justice, and the guests in wishing their host and his worthy better-half success in their new house, kept up the dancing till the small hours of the morning.

CRICKET AT KOLHAPUR.

SHRIMANT BAPUSAHEB'S ELEVEN *VS.* "THE WORLD."

A CRICKET match was played between the above teams on the 12th instant on the Gymkhana ground, Shrimant Bapusaheb, the captain of his eleven winning the toss elected to field. Messrs. Datar, Dharmadhikari, and Krishna Parte played a steady game for "The World" and put up 13, 14, and 10 runs, respectively. They were all out for 67 runs, when rain began to fall, and the ground had become too wet. Messrs. Modak, Dattajirao, and Panditrao played well for their eleven, and contributed 20, 15, and 10 runs, respectively. Their sixth wicket fell for 77 runs, when the rain again began to fall and the game was stopped. "The World" team had thus the ill-luck to be defeated by 4 wickets and 15 runs. The following are the scores :—

"THE WORLD."

Datar, b Panditrao	13
Patwardhan, b Sardesai	6
Bhatwadekar, c Panditrao, b Sardesai	7
Pitre, b Sardesai	1
Abdulkarim, b Panditrao	1
Rama Raut, b Panditrao	5
Dharmadhikari, c Modak, b Sardesai	14
Krishna Parte, st Modak, b Sardesai	10
Phadnis, b Sardesai	1
Mohidin, b Sardesai	0
Ghatge, not out	3
Extras	6
Total	67

SHRIMANT BAPUSAHEB'S ELEVEN.

Sardesai, b Pitre	6
Ratanji, st Pitre, b Datar	7
Modak, b Datar	20
Dattajirao, not out	15
Panditrao, run out	10
Shri Sarlaskar, b Pitre	4
Shri Bapusaheb, c Parte, b Datar	4
Sawarlekar, not out	3
Rumrao } to bat.	
Appasaheb Surve }	
Awji }	
Extras	13
Total	82

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Grant College Medical Society was held in the Grant College Library, on Tuesday, when Dr. Dorabjee Hormusjee occupied the chair, and the following gentlemen were present :—Drs. Chunilal Goverdandas, and E. C. Tukina, Brig.-Surg.-Lieutenant-Colonel J. Arnott, Drs F. N. Bisni, B. R. Wadia, H. K. Tavaria, Dadabhoy Jamasjee, E. S. Bharucha, M. K. Bharucha, A. P. de Andrade, D. D. Writer, V. B. Joshi, S. A. Batlivala, Ismail Jan Mahomed, D. J. Mantri, A. Bocarro, A. H. Ghosvala, S. S. Misir, B. P. Narelvala, K. M. Contractor, S. D. Bharucha, D. R. Tata, B. B. Daderker, L. B. Dhargalkar, D. B. Masser, Khwaja Abdulla, K. R. Bahadurji, Y. M. Sanzgiri, H. J. Dadiset, K. E. Dadachanji, H. J. Appu, B. N. Horsedealer, Surgeon-Major H. P. Dimmock, Drs. N. H. E. Sukhia, D. R. Burdi, M. D. Cama, and N. N. Katrak, hon. secretaries. Business :—Dr. V. S. Trilokekar was elected a member of the Society. Dr. H. K. Tavaria read the report of the Committee appointed to investigate into the question "the effects of quinine" in cases of fever during pregnancy. At the conclusion of the report a good deal of discussion took place, in which Dr Katrak, Brig.-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Arnott, Drs. Dadabhoy, S. Bharucha, Jan Mahomed, Writer, Sukhia, E. S. Bharucha, Dinsha, Tavaria, and Surgeon-Major H. P. Dimmock, the chairman, and Dr. H. K. Tavaria, secretary of the committee, took part.

With a vote of thanks to Surgeon-Major H. P. Dimmock, the chairman, and H. K. Tavaria, the secretary, and other members of the committee the meeting was dissolved.

BOMBAY ROVERS' ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE drawing of ties for the Rovers Tournament took place on Saturday, the teams coming out of the hat as follows :—

FIRST ROUND.

No 1 Lancashire Fusiliers	vs.	Durham Light Infantry
No 2 Loyal North Lancashire	vs.	Royal Artillery.
No 3 Welsh Regiment	vs.	Bombay Gymkhana.
No 4 Rovers	vs.	Bombay Volunteer Artillery

SECOND ROUND.

Winners of No 4	vs.	Winners of No 3
Winners of No 1	vs.	Winners of No 2

FINAL.

Winners of Nos. 4 and 3 vs. Winners of Nos. 1 and 2.

The ties were drawn by Corporal Atkinson of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.

The first match will be played off on the 23rd inst.

THE HINDU AND MAHOMEDAN JOINT RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.
Mr Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani	100
Mr Abdoolabhoy Kareembhoy	100
Mr Ganneshlall Sobhagmull	51
His Highness Aga Khan Mahomed Sultan	1,000
Total	1,251
Already advertised up to the 9th inst.	17,959
Total	19,210

FAZULBHOY VISRAM,
TRIBHOVANDAS VURJEEVANDAS,
FUTTEHALLI SHAIK AHMED,
NARAYAN GUNESH CHANDAVARKAR.
Honorary Secretaries.

RACKET CHALLENGE CUP.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	1st Ties.	2nd Ties.	Final Ties.
Captain Lawrence, R B	a bye		
Mr G M Chesney	a bye		
Captain Smith, R A			
Mr F C Smallwood, R A			
Mr F W Shaw	a bye		

A DISHONEST POLICE SEPOY.

SUPERINTENDENT McDERMOTT prosecuted Caz e Hoosein Ahmed, a police sepoy No. 332D, residing at Fort, and Shaik Hoosein Mohideen, also a police sepoy No. 657D, residing at New Nagpada, before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on a charge of voluntarily assisting in concealing stolen property, to wit, a currency note for Rs. 10, belonging to Mohunlal Toolsiram, a grocer, keeping his shop, at Cowasji Patel Tank Road, and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence. Mr. Kapadia, pleader, defended the first accused. It appears from the evidence that was adduced on behalf of the prosecution, that on the night of Thursday, the 5th inst., the shop of the complainant was broken into by a hole being made in one of the walls, and property, consisting of one currency note for Rs. 10 and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 35-8 stolen from a till, which was also forced open. On the following morning the complainant, finding his till broken and the money missing, called the first accused, who was then doing duty there in the capacity of a policeman, and informed him of the burglary, and while he (the complainant) was pointing out to him the hole in the wall and the box from which the money was missing, a neighbour, named Govind Mahadoo, who used to sleep behind the shop, came up and told the complainant that on the night in question he was awakened by a man, who heard some noise going in the shop, and that on his going to the shop he saw a man who threw stones at him, and who, on being seized, knocked him down and ran away, leaving his cap behind, which Govind picked up and which was found to contain a note for Rs. 10. Govind further stated that he gave up the note and the cap to a police sepoy, who came up there, and who was the same policeman whom the complainant was pointing out the hole in the wall to. The complainant then turned towards the sepoy, and asked him why he had not made a report of the matter. While the complainant was speaking to the sepoy (first accused) another sepoy (second accused) came up, and the complainant told both of them to make a report. The first accused asked the second to make a report of the matter and the second accused asked the first accused to do the same, and in this way they wrangled about half-an hour. The complainant then asked both the accused to bring the note and to make a report of the same to their superior officer. They both replied that they knew nothing about the note. The complainant thereupon raised an alarm and a police sepoy No. 1404C came up, and on searching the person of the second accused the cap was found, but without the note.

Mr Kapadia, on behalf of the first accused, said that his client did receive the note from the Ghattee, but he immediately handed it over to the second accused, thinking that he would keep it, and make a report to his superior officer. There was no doubt that the first accused ought to have made a report to his superior officer, but taking into consideration his previous good character and the amount of the note, Mr. Kapadia asked the Magistrate to take a lenient view of his client's case.

The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, said that there could be no doubt from the evidence and on the statements of the accused that the note was received by the first accused, who handed it over to the second accused. It was clear that the second accused ought to have reported the matter, on receiving the note, to his superior officer. Also the first accused had not done this, and his explanation that he considered it sufficient to report the matter to his comrade, could not be considered satisfactory, and conceived an intention on his part to participate in the proceeds of the stolen note. He had borne hitherto good character and certainly did make over the note to his comrade. Taking all these things into consideration, his Worship sentenced the first accused to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default to undergo two months' imprisonment with hard labour, and the second accused to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 16.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

808—Ardesir, H and D—Jeejeebhoy Muncherjee Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy and others vs Dadabhoy Bamonjee Jeejeebhoy—Chalk, W and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BAYLEY.

To speak to the minutes of Decretal Order.

570-9—Craigie, L and O—Narondas Culliandas vs Davidas Harivallubdas and others—Brown and M—Crawford B and Co, E and G, D and H and C, L and O.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE PARSONS.)

For Dismissal.

385-93—Tyabjee and D—Jowla Bhicurilal vs Kalluram Rampartab and another—Pestonjee, R and K.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

118-93—Bicknell, and M—Cursetjee Dorabjee Ghandy and another vs Framji Sorabji Bharucha and another—Ardesir, H and D—Part heard.

263-93—Ardesir, H and D—Framji Sorabjee Bharucha vs Cursetjee Dorabji Ghandy and another—Bicknell, M and M.

251-91—Ardeshir, H and D—Jodia Runchord Manchund vs Jodia Ambaram Manchand and another,—W M and J and Bicknell, M and M.

27-93—Roughton, and B—Krishnarao Anandrao and another vs Rao Bahadur Gunputrao Bhasker and others—Brown and M.

446-92—Duphtary and F—Wusonji Gopal and another vs Haji Abdool Latiff Haji Ebrahim—Wadia, and G.

183-91—Roughton and B—Venayekrao Dhonderaj Bevalkar vs Narotum Anandjee—Payne, G and S.

435-92—Wadia and G—Cawasji Pallonji Poonkhanawalla vs Hormusji Maneckji Mody—Nanu and H.

231-93—M L Shroff—Sooderji Kesowji vs John Fachiri—Bhaishunker and K.

567-92—Payne, G and S—Hassumbhoy Bhondalibhoy vs Hiralal Ramgopal—Dikshit and H.

73-93—K J Mantri—Abdool Hoosen Mulla Kallimoodin vs Essabhoy Abdool Karim—Bicknell, M and M.

216-88—Bhaishunker and K—Ootumchand Maneckchand vs Ranas Jungalhur Myral and others—Tyabji and D, and N and H.

220-8—Payne, G and S—Dhunjee Kesowjee vs Dhunbai alias Soonabai and others—Wadia and G, and Little, S, N and B.

176-93—Brown and M—Narayen Raghoo ath vs Vinayekrao Bhaskerjee and others—Chitnis M and M, M N S and Framjee and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice STARLING.)

For Consent Decree.

21-93—Pestonjee R and K—Framjee Hormusjee Sett vs Narayen Ballajee and others—M H Khan.

436-93—Darasha B—Moreshwar Gunpatrao vs Gunputrao Morojee—Balkrishna P.

For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report.

532-92—Tyabjee and D—Bai Rumbai and another vs Ghellabhai Inderjee Chitnis,—M and M.

Petition for Hearing.

Framjee and M—In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the Mahabaashehate Kulburga Mills Company—Nawab Mahomed Kamal khan Petitioner—Edgelow and G—tor Co. Craigie, L and O for Bank of Bengal.

Defended New Long Causes.

288-93—Chalk, W and S—Poonsey Assoo and others vs Jewat Lakhoo and others—In person.

367-93—Payne, G and S Damodhar Bhika and others vs Jumnadas and others—In person.

379-93—Payne, G and S—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs Rawjee Nanchand and another—Brown and M.

380-93—Wadia and G—Purshotumlal Gopinath and others vs Soorajmal Ramsookdas and other—Tyabjee and D.

387-93—Ardesir, H and D—Beharilal Rooparam and another vs Nagindas Runchordas—Tyabjee and D.

388-93—J C Cama—Javerbai and another Gulam Hoosein Mahomedaly and others—Bicknell, M and M—and In person.

389-92—K D Shroff—Sonabai vs Cursetjee Sorabjee Watchabhandy and others—Edgelow and G.

390-93—Payne G and S—Govindjee Mohunjee vs Dossa Kirpal Mansuklal, D and J.

391-93—Bicknell, M and M—Irani Ardesir Brown vs Irani Juwan Noroj and others—In person.

Postponed Long Causes.

377-89—Little S N and B—Dona Dolores Escolani Torregroza and another vs Ramabai and others—Payne, G and S.

175-92—Little, S, N and B—Hajee Sidick Hajee Ibrahim vs Ahmed Hajee Mitha and others—Payne G and S.

151-93—Wadia and G—Hajee Haroon Hajee Tyab vs Hajee Ally Jan Mahomed—K D Shroff.

171-92—Wadia and G—Shaik Abdool Hoosein Lalmaya and another vs Mariamboo and others.

627-92—Framjee and M—Shaik Essabin Khulifa vs Waljee Shamjee—Crawford, B and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 13th October, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·701
Temperature of the Air	83·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·9
Dew Point	77·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·816
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	2·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	87·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·7
General Directions of wind*	S. SE. SW. W. WNW.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	184
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	0·45
" " year	65·61
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 14th October	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

BOTH Houses of Parliament adjourned on September 22 for the autumn recess. The House of Commons met at ten o'clock, and, after a few observations by Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett in reply to what he described as a personal attack made upon him by Sir E. Grey, on September 19, the Appropriation Bill was read a third time, and sent up to the House of Lords, where it was passed through all its stages. The Merchant Shipping Bill was referred to a joint committee, and the report of the Indian Budget resolution of the previous night was agreed to. Both Houses suspended their sittings until half-past four, when the Royal Assent was given to the Appropriation Bill, and the adjournment took place. The House of Commons will reassemble on Thursday, November 2, and the House of Lords on November 9.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

ON Saturday afternoon Mrs. L. R. W. Forrest distributed the prizes awarded in connection with the athletic sports which were contested during the week on the Marine Lines ground. The prizes were exhibited in a tent on the polo ground and were much admired by the crowd of spectators who gathered to have a view of them. At the close of the distribution which took place after the polo match loud cheers were raised for Mrs. Forrest and for the joint honorary secretaries of the athletic meeting, Mr. H. M. Steuart and Mr. F. W. Shaw.

THE *Pioneer* deeply regrets to learn that a telegram has been received at Naini Tal, announcing the death of Lady Crosthwaite. Having been for some time past in frail health, Lady Crosthwaite had been recommended to try the effects of a voyage to Australia ; and the advice was carried out apparently with the best results, or the letters received by the last colonial mail spoke of her as being so much better that she would be able to come on to India, arriving early in November. Almost simultaneously, however, the telegraph brought news of a serious relapse, soon to be followed by the sad announcement of the end. The sincerest sympathy of the public of these Provinces will be felt for the Lieutenant-Governor in this great affliction.

BUTA SINGH, one of the leaders of the band of five Sikhs who murdered Mian Sawal Singh, Private Secretary to the Maharaja of Kashmir, has just come to a tragic end. It will be remembered that this man turned Queen's evidence and was pardoned. He was killed a few days ago by the zemindars of Norli, a village in the Lahore District, for insulting their women while under the influence of drink.

WE hear on good authority, says an Allahabad contemporary, that the War Office and the Horse Guards have under consideration a new scheme for regulating promotion to and in the establishment of General Officers for the Cavalry, Guards, and Line. At present the Generals are at their normal strength (7) and will remain so. The Lieutenant-Generals number 22, and they are to be reduced to 13 by the absorption of every third vacancy, a process which, it is calculated, will not be effected for about six years. The Major-Generals are at their normal strength of 48, and every vacancy is being filled alternately by seniority and selection. It is proposed to promote a Colonel in succession to every casualty among the Lieutenant-Generals, even though it may not cause the promotion of a Major-General. There is further idea of promoting two Colonels instead of one for every vacancy causing a selection, leaving one to be taken up by seniority for every second vacancy. It is not easy to see how this would tend much to help those Colonels who are within measurable distance of being compulsorily retired in their present rank on attaining the age of 57, or being unemployed for five years. But it would certainly widen the area of selection for employment, which is now complained of as too narrow, there being about 30 out of 48 Major-Generals on the Staff in various positions. It is not, we hear, intended in future to give employment to the Major-Generals promoted by seniority, the object in taking them upon the establishment being merely to enable them to retire on the higher rate of pension. It would seem to be a more simple and just arrangement, both on grounds of efficiency and finance, to give to every Colonel deemed worthy of selection a direct appointment carrying with it the substantive rank and duty of Major-General, and this, we are told, was the plan proposed by Lord Wolseley some years ago when he was Adjutant-General. However, these new ideas have hardly yet assumed concrete shape, and are not likely to do so before November, when the Army Estimate for 1894-95 will come to be seriously considered.

Now that the agitation against cow-killing is proved to have very wide ramifications in the country districts, says the *Pioneer*, the Government may recognise that the detachments of Volunteers scattered over the North-West Provinces, Oudh and Behar are a real source of strength to the executive. It takes time to rail troops from cantonments to centres of disturbance and then march them to obscure villages, whereas the Volunteer Light Horse can always assemble quietly in their tens and twenties, gallop across country and stay a riot or be capable of useful parties of police. They have proved already what can be done in this direction, and they are ready at a moment's notice to sacrifice their personal comfort and "turn out" when summoned. The great drawback to Indian volunteering has been that Government, owing to their impoverished financial condition, have not been able to make any important concession to the men who are enrolled ; but they can certainly give indirect assistance to them in the way of training them to be thoroughly reliable soldiers. Thus Colonel Sir William Hudson, commanding the Behar Light Horse, suggested last year that his young troopers should be attached to Native Cavalry regiments, drilling with them in time of peace and receiving commissions on the outbreak of war. This was an admirable idea and was highly approved by regimental commandants, but nothing has been done to carry it out. It would cost practically nothing so far as the State is concerned, and yet would have a most excellent effect in volunteering circles. Perhaps the Bengal Government never forwarded the suggestion on to Army Headquarters. If this was the case, Sir William Hudson and his merry men have good cause of complaint. If, on the other hand, it was sent on, the public would like to know why it was ignored at Simla.

OF the many visitors now beginning to drop into Delhi, a wild boar, a fine tusker, found its way lately into the "Queen's Gardens" and took unqualified possession of a large clump of bamboos from which, in spite of the energetic efforts of our Municipal Secretary, he refused to break cover. The station tent club might try their persuasive powers on the monarch of the swiney herd. He was there up to the morning of the 10th.

THERE has been another theft of arms at Rawalpindi. On Wednesday night four rifles were stolen from the European infantry lines. The culprits are believed to be Pathans who arrived from Peshawar a few days ago.

CEYLON is experiencing much difficulty in getting together a representative eleven to meet the Straits eleven.

CAPTAIN PEARSON, of the British India steamer Secundra, has been convicted at Penang, of having on board persons suffering from cholera and failing to fly the quarantine flag and remain outside the harbour limits until the arrival of the Health Officer. He was sentenced to pay a fine of 25 dollars. Notice of appeal was given.

THEY have a great sprinter in Bombay, says the *Madras Mail*, who in the recent Gymkhana Athletic Sports ran 100 yards in 10 1-5 secs. The sprinter, whose name is Levick, ran "with a bad leg and an odd shoe," and considering his crippled condition the performance was indeed "superb." We wonder whether the clocking was quite accurate ? This is the fourth year in succession that Mr. Levick has won this race.

ON the 11th instant a marriage took place in St. Stephens, Ooty, the bride being Miss Violet Hughes-Hallett, the youngest daughter of Col. H. H. Hughes Hallett, Officiating Inspector-General of Police, C. P., and Mr. H. G. Marsh, XIXTH (P. W. O.) Hussars, son of the late Rev. W. Marsh, of the Manor House, Wethersfield, Essex.

THE London correspondent of the *Western Daily Mercury* is told by one who has just come from the Vosges Mountains that the state of tension on the French frontier is abnormal. No German officer is now permitted to show himself for a moment within gunshot of the line of demarcation, and every day some petty outrage or other is committed by the French. French soldiers, of course, can go into Alsace with impunity, but the anti German feeling in that province is slowly ebbing, and most of the inhabitants have become apathetic. We hear little of these frontier disputes in the Press (writes the *Mercury's* correspondent), but my informant seems to think that the tension between the races on the border was never so high.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY.

THE eleventh ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Saturday at the registered office, Apollo Street, Mr. L. J. Pinto, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted : Your directors beg to submit to the shareholders the audited balance sheet of the year ended 30th June 1893. The presses at Bhownagar and Mahwa worked under joint-working arrangement, and the press at Malegaum was leased for the season. The total number of bales turned out by the company's presses as compared with the year 1892 is as follows :—Bhownagar 11,733 against 10,542 in 1892. Mahwa 14,189 against 10,136 in 1892. The profit and loss account shows a credit balance of Rs. 25,561-12-7 which your directors consider fairly satisfactory. Your directors propose to to pay a dividend of Rs. 10 per share free of income tax ; and to carry Rs. 5,000 to "depreciation account," Rs. 4,000 to the "reserve fund account," and the balance of Rs. 561-12-7 to the next years' account. Your directors consider that the company's register of members, which was destroyed in the late fire in the Apollo Street, cannot be satisfactorily completed unless the shares are re-numbered. Your directors will therefore submit to the meeting a proposal to call in all the old share certificates and issue new ones in lieu thereof without cost to the shareholders. Mr. Talukchand Manekchand and Mr. Hormasji N. Gheesta retire from the board of directors by rotation but are eligible for re-election. You will have to appoint auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

The directors' report and audited balance sheet were approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 10 per share, free of income tax, was declared, Messrs. Talukchand Manockchand and H. N. Gheesta, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Maneksha Byramjee and Baloobhoy Cullanbhoy were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 50 each. The shareholders were asked to surrender old share receipts and take in lieu thereof new ones without cost. The customary compliment to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

THE BOMBAY NATIONAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

An adjourned ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held on Saturday at the registered office, Hooli Chuckla, Fort, to consider the position of the company and to pass such resolutions as may be deemed expedient. Mr. Cursondas Valabdas was called to the chair.

Mr. Ramchundra Hemraj read the notice convening the meeting.

The chairman explained the object of the meeting, namely, to consider any suggestions the shareholders might make on the business left undisposed at the last meeting.

Mr. Chubildas Laloobhoy : What is the scheme ?

Mr. Ramchandra Hemraj repeated what was published in the newspapers in connection with the proceedings of the last meeting.

Mr. Chubildas : We don't want your scheme. You propose to reduce the value of the shares, and wish us to accept the scheme. We don't want it.

The chairman : It is not the directors' scheme. It was suggested by a shareholder, and the meeting was adjourned for a fortnight to enable the shareholders to consider the scheme and submit propositions at this meeting.

Mr. Furdoonjee Cooverjee said a proposition should come from the directors.

The chairman said, that the suggestion should come from the shareholders.

Mr. Chabildas said he, as a shareholder, had nothing to suggest. What he had to suggest had already been done through his solicitors and barristers, and would come out before the courts.

Mr. Vussonjee Khimjee : You may adopt the scheme if you please. If you don't adopt it, and won't suggest anything, what do you wish to do in the meantime since your mill is working at a loss ?

Mr. Goculdas Ramdas : Are not the directors and chairman going to suggest any other scheme ?

Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, solicitor, said the meeting had been called to consider the scheme proposed before the last meeting.

Mr. Chabildass : Put the scheme as a proposition from the directors and take the sense of the meeting ; and see what the shareholders have to say.

The chairman : The directors have no scheme to bring forward. It is for the shareholders to do so, and if nobody has any proposition to make, I must dissolve the meeting.

No shareholder had any proposition to make and the chairman declared the meeting dissolved.

MORARJI GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

The twenty-second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Saturday afternoon at the company's mill premises, near Supari Baug Road Parel, Mr. Hurkisondass Narotumdass being in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the chairman in proposing the adoption of the report taken as read, said :—Gentlemen, the directors' report and the audited statements of accounts already circulated among the shareholders speak for themselves and require no comment from me. Your mill has been working steadily, and notwithstanding that the prices of raw cotton ruled high, during the latter part of the year under review, and the unsettled state of both the exchange and China markets, it is pleasing to me to find that at the close of my 7th year of chairmanship the directors should continue to be able to lay before you as satisfactory an account of the working of the Morarjee Goculdass Mills as on previous occasions. The earnings from all sources of your mill result in a gross profit of Rs. 2,55,131-3-6, inclusive of Rs. 2,672-9-1 brought forward from last year's account. All this, of course is due to the economical management of our agents to whom our best thanks are due. The dividends recommended, and which I have no doubt will now be passed by your amount to Rs. 135 for the entire year, equal to $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the paid-up capital of the company, and this after setting apart a sum of Rs. 60,000 for depreciation of machinery, and a further sum of Rs. 38,972-11-3 for replacement or renewal of machinery and other four accounts mentioned in the report. I may as well add that the directors and the agents go on paying attention to the necessity of keeping your mill in good working order, and of renewing such portions of the mill machinery as worn out by time. This course, you will all agree with me, is indispensable under the present keen competition in mill industry. In conclusion, I trust, you will find that everything possible has been done by us to advance the interests of the shareholders, and that we have not been unmindful of the trust reposed in us.

The following report, which was circulated amongst the shareholders was taken as read :—Your directors have pleasure in placing before you the twenty-second annual report on the operations of the Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Mills, together with the audited balance sheet and statement of profit and loss account, for the year ending 30th June 1893. The company's gross profits amount to Rs 2,55,131-3-6, inclusive of Rs. 2,672-9-1, on account of last year's balance. This result, your directors trust, will be considered satisfactory, bearing in mind the high price for raw cotton during the latter part of the year under review. From the aforesaid sum of Rs. 2,55,131-3-6, your directors have written off Rs. 60,000-0-0 on account of depreciation of machinery, leaving a balance of Rs 1,95,131-3-6 as net profit for the year. Out of this amount an *ad-interim* dividend at the rate of Rs. 70 per share for the half-year ending 31st December last was made payable, absorbing the sum of Rs. 80,500-0-0. From the balance of Rs. 1,14,631-3-6, your directors recommend a dividend of Rs. 65 per share for the half-year ending 30th June last, after setting aside the sum of Rs. 33,831-3-6 as under :—Amount of dividend to be paid at Rs. 65 per share, raising the total dividend for the year to Rs. 135 per share, being $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the paid up shares Rs. 74,750-0-0 ; amount set aside for "replacement or renewal of machinery account" Rs. 18,000 ; amount set aside for "new chimney account" 4,273-3-1 ; amount set aside for "new economisers account" Rs. 3,756-0-4 ; amount set aside for "new economisers house account" Rs. 7,938-7-10 ; amount set aside for "bonus account" Rs. 5,000 ; total Rs. 1,13,722-11-3, balance to be carried to next year's account Rs. 908-8-3 ; grand total Rs. 1,14,631-3-6 Your mill premises, together with the machinery and ordinary contents stand insured at Rs. 20,72,687. In accordance with clause 87 of the articles of association, Messrs. Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas and Dharamsey Morarjee Goculdas retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election. Two auditors for the ensuing year, as usual, will have to be appointed and their remuneration fixed.

The above report together with the audited balance sheet was approved and adopted. Resolutions were carried declaring a dividend of Rs. 65 per share for the half year ending 30th June last, re-electing Messrs. Harkisondas Narotamdas and Dharamsey Morarji Goculdas as directors of the company and re-appointing Messrs. Rottonji Jamsetji Furdoonji Parekh and Dwarkadas Odovji, as auditors for the ensuing year, at a remuneration of Rs. 250 each.

A vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, agents and secretaries, brought the proceedings to a close.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Ellora, 1,170 tons, Captain F Sheldrick, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, via Coast ports, with a general cargo, Mr A J Whittle, as a cabin, and 20 deck passengers.

THE Barque Golden Fleece, 499 tons, Captain N Way, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Mauritius, 20th September, with a cargo of 9,6.7 bags of sugar, and Mr John Jones as a passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Hajee Dawood Esmail and four others, Lieut G S Gunn, R N Mr Framroz Rustomjee, Mrs Sarabai Joshi, Mr H Ellis, and 89 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 514 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers Mr Morgan, Mr M s Smith, Mr Kasbardas :—Mr S Chainra, Mr Elli i—Dasaw, Mrs Goodwin and four children, Mr M dhoo, Sergt Goodwin, Corpl Kavanagh, and 154 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—OCTOBER 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
K	Brahmani	23	Brebner	Mauritius	11-10	Shprd &Co
N	Altmore	1207	Watson	Livre. &c.	8-11	T Morrison

PRINCE'S DOCK HARBOUR WALL

Satrunji	517	Ahmed	C. Mandvi	15-10	Shepd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
1	Skerryvore	2200	Chandler	London	17-10	J Mackintosh
2	Australia	2321	Tait	Liverpool	23-10	V&A Graham
3	R. Rubattino	3014	Marseilles	Genoa	19-10	Yarboro
6	Sirdhana	2055	Black	Calcutta		M Mackenzie
8	Vindobona	3203	Mersa	China	2-10	A L S & Co
9	Ravenna	1915	Browne	China	18-10	P & O Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

(Monday, October 16.)

H D Pholas	412 tons	B Port Trust.
S S Savitri	247 "	Shepherd & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
14	Peninsular s	Baker	London, Sept 22.
	Pachumba s	Rickford	Karachi, Oct 12.
	Golden Fleece bq	Way	Mauritius Sept 20.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Karagola s	Robertson	Karachi, &c.
	Tannadice s	Jabekost	Calcutta.
	R. I. M. S. Mayo	Brownlow	Calicut.
	Clan Alpine s	Walker	Havre.
	Sir Lancelot sp	Brebner	Mauritius.
15	Ellora s	Sheldrick	Calcutta, &c.
	Kilwa s	Gimblett	Persian Gulf.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Altmore (s), 1207, Watson	Nizam (s), 1615, Leigh
Bombay (s), 649, Robertson	Ravenna (s), 1916, Browne
Skerryvore (s) 2200, Chandler	Surat (s), 1677, Hill
Australia (s), 2321, Tait	Thibet (s), 1667, Denny
Ataka (s), 2312, Beaumont	Vindobona (s), 3203, Mersa
R Rubattino (s), 3014, Merello	Fortevot, 293, Jackson.
Brindisi (s), 2127, Blackburn	Alboin (s), 660, Ritchie
Gwalior (s), 1618, Speck	Locksley Hall (s), 2496, Collin

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H M S Assaye, Bradford	R I M S Lawrence, Brownlow
H M S Malabar, Tudor	I G S Patrick Stewart, Townsend
R I M S Dalhousie, Black	
R I M S Mayo, Finny	

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
9	Obi s	Clarke	Singapore, Oct 2.
	Rajpootana s	Hugill	Bombay, Sept 15.

DEPARTURE.

Oct. 9.—Steamer Clan Maclean.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.		
8	Clan Macdonald s	Calcutta.
9	Eridan s	Colombo.
	Nair s	Calcutta.
10	Nowshera s	Rangoon
	W. Hastings R I M S	Bombay.
	Loodiana s	Calcutta.
11	Almora s	Bombay.
	Putiala s	Negapatam.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.		
7	Warora s	Calcutta.
8	Golconda s	Calcutta.
9	Canning R I M S	Unknown.
	Shahjehan s	Rangoon.
	Eridan s	Calcutta.
	Nadir s	Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—400 cwts linseed cake, Tremple and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Skerryvore—27 bales hide, Muncherje Shapoorjee ; 13 cwts fishmaws, G Hassam ; 3 cwts gum, M Sheerajee ; 39 cwts gum, H M H Kashamy ; and 60 cwts gum, M Laljee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Skerryvore s—500 cwts linseed E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLE.

Australia s—203 cwts coir yarn, L M Maneckchand.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—10.9 cwts ingelly seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Sirdhana s—239 bales cotton, R—chim lass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ravenna s—11 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 171 bales twist, the Swadeshi Mills Co ; 11 chests opium, H R—gopal.

Vindobana s—10 bales twist, the Hind-China Manufacturing Co ; 100 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon ; 150 bales twist, R E Woonwalla.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ravenna s—87 bales twist, and 18 bales piece goods, E D Sassoon and Co ; 14 chests, opium, H Ramgopal ; 28 chests, opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Vindobana s—30 bales twist, Lath m Abercrombie and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Ravenna s—3 bales twist, the Swadeshi Mills and Co,

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 15

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Communication with Santa Catharina Brazil suspended.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 15th October, 1893.

Via.	Latest Date D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission Hours	Minutes
Turkey	14	4	12 p.m.	14	4
Teheran	15	1	50 p.m.	...	21
Suez	15	2	25 p.m.	...	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 15th October, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	20	...	9
" Kurrachee	...	6	...	2
" Madras	...	20	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 14.

10 p.m.	79·8

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15.

6 a.m.	78·4
10 a.m.	82·5
2 p.m.	86·3
4 p.m.	85·5

THE following are among recently-proved wills :—Mr. J. D. Allcroft, £468,519 ; Mr. Walter Pleydell-Bouverie, £2,210 (gross) ; Mr. Francis Seaman Dymoke, £2,969 ; Mr. Edmund Law Lushington, £69,342.

THE usual firework display of effusive telegrams, says the Lahore paper, from unknown correspondents who rejoice in such names as Gunpat Lal, Banerji or Mehta marks the course through the Punjab of the Congress agents from the North-West. "Very large" meetings, "thousands present," "rapt attention," "devotion to British rule," "great enthusiasm" and all the other usual phrases are liberally sprinkled over these telegrams ; but their value may be estimated from the fact that our own correspondents at the various places do not allude to these wonderful gatherings at all ! It all comes out of Congress funds no doubt, but Messrs. Lal, Banerji, Mehta and Co., might really save the money which these telegrams cost

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BONE-CRUSHING MILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Frere Bunder, two bone-crushers and a disintegrator, together with a large teakwood corrugated iron shed, coal tubs, coal crab winch, cob wheels, platform scale, weighing scale and weights, pulleys, large iron chains, galvanized sheets, &c.

The above is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

On SATURDAY, the 28th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the old Resident Surgeon's bungalow, in the compound of the European General Hospital, opposite to Mr. Vurjeevandass Madowdass's house, at Frere Road, Fort, the superb household furniture, designed and executed to order by "John Roberts and Co.," and consists of complete suites for drawing, dinning and bed rooms of the best make and workmanship, covered in silk tapestry and fabrics of the finest quality, superb and most elegant electroplated ware, very handsome China and porcelain ware of rich quality, a nice large handsome carpet, very handsome Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, with handsome silk and lace shades, one handsome new English-built landau suitable for single or pair by "Kinross," a handsome strong E. B. glass-fronted miniature brougham, one well-bred chestnut waler horse, very fast and showy, one handsome strong bay waler cob, fast and showy, both going in double and single harness, one pair of very handsome high bred grey Arab horses, 14-2 high, 5 years old, goes well in single and double harness, sets of patent leather single and double harness, a large Rangoon teakwood corrugated iron shed, &c. &c., the property of Mr. HORMASJI NUSSERWANJI VAKEEL, owing to his family returning to Hyderabad.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view six days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, October 16, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF JEWELLERY, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the executor of the will of the late Haji Jan Begum, the following jewellery, viz.:—

Gold ornaments, called chital, var, bangles, tavid, pootli, har, hardi, rings, watches, &c., jewellery consisting of damni, diamond, emerald, ruby and catseye rings, pearl, tavid, necklace, bracelets, earrings, and 4 emeralds, silver ware, &c., consisting of snuff boxes, hooks, chilum, bangles, chains and coins, amber and coral beads, salt cellars, candlesticks, spoons and forks, brass table ornaments, work-box, cashmere shawl, &c.

Property on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 case harness furniture.
1 American 3-stops organ.
1 double-barrel hammerless 12 bore top lever gun, in case, with implements.
2 single-barrel muzzle-loading guns.
3 doz. bentwood chairs.
1 large size cooking stove.
6 Batteries and 3 Jars solution.

The property of an officer leaving India—
1 R. A. Officer's military saddle and bridle complete, in good order, most of the leather work being quite new, also riding boots, and trees, large grain box, &c.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Abdoola Hajee Hassum, Ex. s. s. Stolzenfels—
H-08-31 6-1 case spectacles.

On account of the concerned—
1,057 pieces white mulls.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 light strong dog-cart.
1 new C spring landau with spring seats and backs.
1 English-built mail-phaeton.
2 Fox-terrier dogs.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN OLD JAMLEE MOHOLLA STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Jewraj Haridas, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Luxmibai, widow of the late Cutchra Dossa, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 19th day of November, 1889, and in the indenture of further charge, dated the 6th day of October, 1891, the following property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the west side of the Old Jamlee Moholla Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, without the Fort walls of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 400 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 919, new No. 6059, old Survey No 731, and new Survey No. 2383, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 1465, and Street Nos. 31-39, and bounded on the east by a passage and beyond that by the house of Colee Dhurma Boobia, on the west by the public road, called Jamlee Moholla Street, and beyond that by the house of Dhungar Manjee Rumbhajee, on the north by a passage and beyond that by the temple of Shree Mahadev, and on the south by a passage and beyond that by the house of Daungar Sivram Santoo, and by the house of Colee Saravan Posia, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Luxmibai, widow, and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application, may be made to the Undersigned or to Mr. M. V. Pakvasa, Solicitor to the Mortgagee, at his Office, in Ash Lane, Fort.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, October 16, 1893.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES.

By order of the mortgagees, Ladha Roopajee, Joharmal Soorajee, Roopchund Otermal and Jeeva Khimjee, trading under the name of Jeewa Khimjee and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Gopall Juggonnath, Nathuram Gopall and Balcrishna Gopall, the father and sons, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the mortgage deed, dated 4th December, 1890, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 17th inst., and sale to commence at 4 p.m., as follows:—

All that piece or parcel of thoka land or batty fields, situated at Worlee, containing by admeasurement 318 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the ground of Dadoba Ramjee, on the west by the ground of Bhasker Juggonnathjee, on the north and south by the ground of Bhasker Govind.

LOT NO 2.—All that piece or parcel of thoka land or ground with the building standing thereon, situate at Worlee, containing by admeasurement 111 square yards and bounded as follows:—On the east by a house of Marroobai, on the west by a house of Kaureebai, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the property of Sewram Aurrychundra, the said building assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 213 and street No. 115, and standing in the name of one Kera Bhivajee, and the said properties were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor.

SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co.

Bombay, October 16, 1893.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BURNT AND DAMAGED COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the mill premises of the Indian Manufacturing Company, Ripon Road, near Jacob Circle, on account of the underwriters—

A quantity of burnt and damaged cotton.

On FRIDAY, the 20th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.

1 case green cambrics.
1 „ white brocades.
1 „ satin checks and stripes.
1 „ colored book muslins.
1 „ white mulls.
2 „ colored scarves.
5 „ bleached yarn.
2 bales Turkey red twist.

AT 2 P.M.

2 English terrier pups—
The property of a gentleman.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, &c., &c., AT THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY'S STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 1st November, and the following days, at 1 P.M., each day, until the whole is disposed of, at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.—

A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., consisting of anvils, augers, axes, barrow wheels, bellows, iron buckets empty casks, tin cans, clocks, canvas hose pipes, old furniture, empty petroleum casks, cast-iron fire bars, portable forges, old files, packing planks, French polish, broken glass, hammers, iron scrap, India-rubber scrap, hydraulic jacks, jim crows, leather scrap, lamps, locks, planes, steel scrap, spring balances, steel tyres, timber teak scrap, iron tanks, lorry wheels, galvanized iron wire for fencing, copal varnish, horse hairs, rails ordinary, diving bell complete, and miscellaneous other articles.

The materials have been already weighed and the weighment noted on each lot, and purchasers must accept this as final.

A Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month, failing which the same will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the Company as ground rent, on all the lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, October 16, 1893.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS.

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

A SHIPMENT of AUSTRALIAN HORSES selected by the well known Importer, C. G. BALDOCK, to land at Bombay the first week in November, consisting of Well-bred Carriage Pairs up to 16 hands 3 in. high, weight carrying Cobs, first-class Hacks and Chargers; also some Well-broken single Harness Horses, and a few firstclass Polo Ponies.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE TELANG.
MEMORIAL FUND.

GENTLEMEN who desire to Subscribe to this Fund are requested to intimate the same to any of the Secretaries and to pay their Subscriptions to the account of the TELANG MEMORIAL FUND, at the Bank of Bombay, or to the Treasurer.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE,
FAZULBHOY VISRAM,
D. E. WACHA,
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
Honorary Secretaries.
HURKISONDAS NARROTAMDAS,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 9th October, 1893.

"THE EARL MISA."

THIS Spanish Nobleman's Vine-yards are now to some extent productive of Wine used for distillation, because of the scarcity of really genuine French Cognacs. The EARL'S SPANISH BRANDY is absolutely *pure*, and may be called Invalid's Brandy.

We can supply it for Rs. 35-8 per Case, less 5 per cent. Discount for Cash.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:—
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
RETAIL AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—
BEYNON & CO.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 16.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Sixteen Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	3 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4 0

Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

HENRY HISCOCKS.
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

HAS the best located Bakery in Bombay and supplies the principal Clubs and Hotels.

Special Cottage Loaves, 8 to the Rupee.
Superfine Loaves, 12 per Rupee.
Sweet Brown, 12 per Rupee.
Whole Meal, do. do.
Vienna Bread, made to order.
Superior Pastry Flour, 3 Annas a lb.
Bombay Flour, 1½ Anna a lb.
Decorticated Wheat (excellent for porridge), 2 Annas per lb.
Christening, Birthday, and Wedding Cakes, at moderate rates.
Up-country Orders Promptly attended to.
Entirely under English management.

N.B.—Bread supplied daily to Bandora.

SELLING OFF!!
SELLING OFF!!
☞ FOR ONE RUPEE ONLY ☜
SUTTON'S CELEBRATED GARDEN SEEDS.
FRESH—SEASON 1893—Genuine.

VEGETABLE.—Beans, Beet, Borecole, Broccoli, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Cress, Kohl Rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Parsley, Peas, Radish, Spinach, Turnip, Vegetable Marrow.

FLOWER.—Aster, Balsam, Canary Creeper, Clarkia, Convolvulus, Dianthus, Larkspur, Linum Rubrum, Lobelia, Marigold, Mignonette, Nasturtium, Nemophila Insignis, Phlox Drummondii, Poppy, Stock, Sunflower, Sweet William, Sweet Peas, Zinnia.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS.
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AGENTS WANTED.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 14.

CONSOLS advanced ⅛ per cent. in London yesterday, to 98⅛; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 107½. The price of Bar Silver receded 1-8d. to 33 5-8d. per oz.; and Rupee Securities were 5-16 per cent. lower, at £66; and in New York, Silver was ¼ cent. cheaper, at 73 1-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·85½ dollars. About £125,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. The market rates of discount were unaltered. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2 15-16d. The weekly shipments of Specie to India were confined to £10,000 in Silver, to Calcutta. French Rentes in Paris declined ⅛ per cent. to 98 1-8; Paris Exchange on London was a centime lower, at fcs. 25·18.

To-day there has been no change in the London financial quotations usually wired through Reuter; and the prices of Silver in New York, with demand Exchange on London, are unaltered.

Yellow Guzerat Rape Seed was quoted in London yesterday at 38s. 3d. cif. per 416lbs., sellers; and Brown Cawnpore at 35s. 3d. cif. per 416 lbs.; both to Dunkirk, shipment this and-or next month. No. 1. Club Wheat was quoted 27s. 9d. per 492lbs., sellers, shipment to Dunkirk this and-or next month; and Soft White Wheat on the spot in Liverpool, at 5s. 4d. per cental, Ex-Quay. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,520,000 quarters, or 220,000 quarters less than was upon the water a week ago.

An advance of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 11-16d. per lb.; but Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in the nearer positions to 3-64d. in the most distant, the extreme quotations being 4 9-16d. for October deliveries, to 4 37-64d. for February-March. Surats were unchanged in value. The market closed firm; Surats firm; and Arrivals quiet; the day's Sales having aggregated 18,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The day's Imports were *nil*. The Manchester market was firm.

This afternoon, the Liverpool Cotton market closed firm; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet, the Sales having been only 2,000 bales; Surats *nil*. Quotations for Broach of all grades have advanced 1-16d. per lb; and Egyptian "Fair" Brown is higher to the same extent, at 5d. per lb.; but all other spot prices are unchanged, as also are American Arrival quotations. The Imports are again *nil*.

Cotton business in Liverpool was again upon a rather smaller scale than in the week preceding, the Sales having been 6,000 bales less, at 60,000 bales; while the amount forwarded to consumers was 7,000 bales smaller, at 57,000 bales. The Imports were 15,000 bales greater, at 27,000 bales. The total Stock had decreased by 36,000 bales, and, as it stood yesterday, it was 182,000 bales lighter than at the same time last year, though heavier, by 203,000 bales than in 1891. The total Visible Supply had increased during the week by 200,000 bales, and of East Indian Cotton there were 6,000 bales more in sight; the figures which we give below showing in the total Supply for all Europe a falling off of 315,000 bales compared with last year, and of 17,000 bales as against the year before; and in the supply of Surats, a decrease of 67,000 bales and 102,000 bales, respectively, in the same comparison. The price of ready American Cotton in Liverpool was yesterday 1-16d. higher than on the previous Friday, while Arrivals had advanced 1-16 to 3-32d.; and the spot quotation was 3/8d. higher than at the same time last year, but 1/8d. below that ruling in 1891.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged yesterday, at 8 3-8 cents. per oz.; January Futures having been 2 points higher, at 8·44 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 48,000 bales, making the total for the week heavier than in the corresponding week last year, though much higher than in 1891, the falling off in Receipts this season compared with the two preceding ones for the same time being now 12,000 bales and 576,000 bales, respectively.

To-day the spot price of Cotton in New York has advanced 1-16 cent to 8 7-16 cents per lb.; while Futures, for January, are 3 cents higher, at 8·47 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 36,000 bales, going against 37,000 bales last year, and 55,000 bales the year before. The Cotton in sight is 1,970,000 compared with 743,000 bales visible a week ago.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Week's receipts	264,000	249,000	37,000
„ exports to U. Kingdom	61,900	89,000	100,000
„ „ Continent	44,000	26,000	56,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	826,000	818,000	1,1 2,000
„ exports to U. K. do.	159,000	276,000	371,000
„ „ to Continent do.	185,000	122,000	190,000
„ Stock in the Ports	650,000	761,000	896,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 13th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Total supply of all kinds	2,470,000	2,785,370	2,487,150
„ „ Surats	151,000	217,790	254,880

For the United Kingdom only the figures are

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Stock in Liverpool	846,000	1,028,350	643,260
„ London	10,000	9,000	13,000
American Afloat	90,000	165,000	190,000
East Indian „	10,000	12,000	10,000
Total	956,000	1,214,350	856,260
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 11-16d.	4 5-16d.	4 13-16d.
„ Good Dhollera	3 15-16d.	3 9-16d.	4d.
Differences	¾d.	¾d.	13-16d.

Locally, Cotton has been quiet in tone to-day with business upon a small scale, quotations being unchanged. Exporters have bought 200 old Barsee, at Rs. 200; and they have contracted for 200 "Fine" Bengals, of the new crop, for November delivery, at Rs. 204; and 200 "Fully Good," for December-January, at Rs. 187; while the Mills have taken only 350 bales of old stuff, say 200 Karanja at Rs. 190; 100 Mowa, at Rs. 195; and 50 Compta, at Rs. 184 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS have both been quiet markets to-day, with a small export business passing in the former, and a moderate one in the latter; but prices in both are quite unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,564	bales.
Wheat	8,743	cwts.
Linseed	5,843	„
Rapeseed	3,632	„
Gingelly	4,815	„
Poppyseed	812	„
Castorseed	1,464	„
Rice	13,359	„

FREIGHTS are quiet; and no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE.—As usual on mail-day, rates have been more or less nominal, opening at 1s. 3 1-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits in one direction, and 1s. 3 5-16d. elsewhere; but we hear that Calcutta is unchanged at 1s. 3 5-32d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 15-32d. for six months' sight Credits, and firm. The native speculative element yesterday taking advantage of a quiet day, went in and bought Exchange and Silver.

The latter, it was supposed, was being neglected, as the market had enough of it; but as the price falls, the demand will continue, whenever by buying it, and bearing Exchange simultaneously the speculators always able to re-sell to the Banks what they buy from them, at a profit; and when Exchange is slack, these operations have always an adverse effect. We have heard of a few Merchants' Bills being placed, for October delivery, at 1s. 3 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits, but of no further enquiry for Bank remittance at our quotations. We quote at closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 3⅛d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 3⅛d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 3 3-16d.	„
Credits	do.	1s. 3 9-32 to 5-16d.	„
Francs	do.	1·60¾ to 1·61	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at a decline of ⅛ to 3-16 on yesterday evening's quotations for Fours, and 105 1/8 for Money, and 105 1-16 for Account were named during the greater part of the day. Towards the close, however, an advance took place and rates left off firm at 105¼ and 105 3-16, in the two positions, respectively. The price of 3½ per Cents has advanced to 98¼.

SHARES remain very quiet. In Cotton Mill Scrip there has been a decline to-day of Rs. 50 in Star of India; of Rs. 10 in City of Bombay; and of Rs. 5 in Colaba Land and Mill, and an advance of Rs. 5 in Bombay Cotton, at our revised quotations. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 higher in the first issue. Badham, Pile, and Oriental Loan have advanced Rs. 5 each. National Bank shares are Rs. 8 higher.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

NICHOLSON—September 24, at Torquay, the wife of A G Nicholson, of Hallicarry, Coonoor, Madras, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BIRCH—KER INNES—September 20, at St Mary Abbott's Kensington, Lionel Lea Towaley Birch, to Constance Mary (Nina), the surviving daughter of Surg-Genl Sir John H Ker Innes, K C B, &c., Honorary Surgeon to the Queen.

COLLINS—BLAKE—September 13, at St Mary's, Alverstoke, George Gower Collins, of the Burmah Commission, to Alice Maud, daughter of S T Blake, Esq. of Uxbridge House, Alverstoke.

HADEN—FARQUHAR—September 12, at the Parish Church, Reigate, by the Rev I N Harrison, Vicar, Joseph Haden, Indian Civil Service, elder son of the late Joseph Haden, Bengal Civil Service, of Hatsbourne Manor, Watford, to Mary Diana Farquhar, eldest daughter of the late James Farquhar, of Hallgreen, Bervie, N B, and Sunnyside, Reigate.

MILLS—MILLS—September 20, at St Andrew's, Tichborne, William Burton, Saville, third son of the late Lieut G L Mills, 11th Bombay N I, to Agnes second daughter of the late Major-Genl H Mills, Ben S C.

DEATHS.

GODFREY—September 23, suddenly, at 17, Manchester-Street, London, W Capt Rumley Charles Godfrey, late Indian Army, aged 61.

MORRIESON—September 22, at Tunbridge Wells, Sarah, widow of the late Lieut-Col Henry Augustus Morrieson, H E I C S.

SCOTT—September 22, at 14, Woolhurst-road, Cumberland Park, Acton, Mary, widow of T J A Scott, late of Bombay, aged 73.

WATT—September 19, at Horton Hall, Leek, Mary Chorley Watt, second daughter of the late A C Watt, I C S, aged 18.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ABBOTT—October 8, at Jacobabad, the wife of Major F Abbott, 7th Bombay Lancers, of a son.

DEATHS.

COLEMAN—October 10, at Allahabad, Isabella Sarah, widow of the late Charles Coleman, aged 47 years.

DOWNING—October 7, at Purneah, William Bissett Hartmann Downing, aged 47 years, one month, and 13 days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1893.

WE published on Saturday a communication from the manager and actuary of the Oriental Life Assurance Company on the actual effect of taking opium in moderation upon the life of assurers. The Life Assurance Company in question assures native lives, and has about twenty thousand native assurers on its registers. As every one knows, as it is a matter of the utmost practical importance to an Assurance Office to exclude, as far as possible, doubtful lives, and to make sure that no risks are incurred by accepting individuals addicted to habits which are inimical to health and life. The Oriental has not found it necessary to place persons who consume opium in moderation in the category of the ineligible or the doubtful. Mr. McLaughlan Slater, who has had Indian experience as an actuary for nearly thirty years, during twenty of which he has been manager and actuary of the Assurance Company in question, has come to the conclusion as the result of his observations that the use of opium in moderate quantities is not hurtful to natives of India but is, on the contrary, beneficial. In proof of this statement he adduces statistics which are capable of verification. Since the year 1874, there have been 973 death-claims, aggregating thirty-four lakhs of rupees. In not one single case was death attributable to the use or abuse of opium. Yet two per cent. of the 20,000 individuals insured were known to have habitually used opium, and they had not suffered any ill-effect from the drug. It seems to us that this is a practical test worth a good deal more than any number of leaflets, asserting, without a particle of proof, that the use of opium, even in moderation, destroys the consumer, body and soul. The evidence cannot be set aside as that of a Government official, presumed to be personally interested in the continuance of a trade, which he knows to be destroying the populations of India and China. An Insurance Office can have no interest in accepting bad lives. If the use of opium does in very deed involve the horrible "destruction of God's image, more terrible than delirium tremens, lunacy, or idiocy," an actuary would carefully warn off every consumer of opium. As a matter of fact, it is found after the experience of a quarter of a century that a moderate use of opium so far from being incompatible with health and longevity is favourable to both. Medical men, able to speak by chapter and verse, will be able to satisfy the Opium Commission on this point when evidence is taken in Bombay in the early part of next year.

Similar testimony, based on indisputable fact, will be forthcoming in every part of India, and will show that the actuarial results arrived at in the routine of daily business quite independently of the present controversy, is exactly what might have been predicated from the results of careful observation throughout the country. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Hendley, who has practised in the Native States of Rajputana for over twenty years, and who was at first strongly prejudiced against the use of opium, came to modify his views when he saw with his own eyes that life is not shortened by the habitual use of the stimulant, but is enabled by its aid to resist the poison of malaria, the pains of rheumatism, and the effects of bad food and exposure to wet and cold. He found that it was due to the help of opium that the mounted police and messengers of the Native States are able to perform the long journeys required of them, and that without the support thus obtained they would soon break down and become useless. Dr. Hendley who made this statement last year to the Society of Arts in London, was for ten years responsible for the medical arrangements of 3,000,000 people in Rajputana, and under his supervision a million of patients passed through the dispensaries, he himself seeing from one hundred to two hundred cases a day. When he first went to Rajputana he was horrified at what he deemed the large doses of opium taken by people in that part of the country, but he found that the evils attending the use of the drug are infinitesimal in comparison with those which in so many cases attend the use of alcohol, tobacco, and even the excessive use of tea. Opium, says Dr. Hendley, does not fill Indian lunatic asylums; Indian hemp and alcohol do. The assertion that the use of opium is a cause of sterility and destroys the race, is negatived by the fact that the population instead of diminishing, is multiplying enormously alike in India and China. In this connection Mr. R. P. Jehangier has done good service by publishing an enlarged edition of his "Short History of the Lives of Bombay Opium Smokers." The volume is illustrated by collotypes of well-known consumers of opium of different ages, all in good health, pursuing their daily avocations, nearly all of them married and with large families. The carefully selected Sikh soldiers, sent out to Nyassaland between 24 and 35 years of age, of splendid physique and chosen for their exemption from any tendency to ill-health, were to a man opium-eaters. They had seen service in Afghanistan, Egypt, Burmah, and on the North-West Frontier. Their energy and endurance were not affected by the habit of taking opium; they all averred that without it they would soon be useless.

The fact is that the drug is a prophylactic against malaria and against chill. It enables men to stand exposure to inclement weather without experiencing any injurious effect. It is not the abuse of opium which is answerable for the fearful cases of emaciation pictured in anti opium broad-sheets. Men suffering from wasting disease, consumption, rheumatism, gout, seek relief in opium. But excess in opium is undoubtedly injurious, interfering with the nutrition, and ultimately sapping the vitality. Excess, however, is by no means so general as is commonly asserted. There is abundance of testimony that excess is exceptional, and is not the necessary consequence of moderate indulgence in the drug. Sir George Birdwood in his long service as a medical man in Bombay and Western India, where he had charge of native troops, of hospitals, and of jails, never came across a case in which a patient suffered, or had ever suffered from the excessive use, or the habitual use of opium, though he met with cases of accidental or wilful poisoning by that drug. Most Europeans who have spent twenty years in the country, would be able to give similar testimony, and will agree with Sir Joseph Fayrer that the crusade against opium though well meant is not reasonable, and that to suppress it altogether would be unjustifiable. It would be more—it would be a political and social blunder of the kind that is worse than a crime of portentous magnitude, the consequences of which might be incalculable. If any Anti-opiumist doubts this, let him ask himself what would be the political effect in England if the Home Government arbitrarily suppressed the use of alcoholic beverages on the ground that the traffic is immoral, and a national calamity, filling the workhouse with the poor and the jails with criminals as every member of the Temperance Alliance proclaims it to be. Matters would not be improved, nor would the shock to popular feeling be in any way mitigated, if the impulse came from without, and the Government acted under the dictation of the propagandists of a strange creed.

WE learn that the mints of the Native States are not by any means the chief absorbers of the silver imported since the closing of the Bombay and Calcutta mints to private coinage. Only three of them—those of Jeypore, Jodhpore, and Meywar—have exceeded the usual outturn. The others coin silver in small quantities as in former years. The amount of bullion passing through the Native mints during the last three months does not exceed thirty lakhs—an average of ten lakhs a month. The imports during the same period amounted to two hundred and fifty lakhs, giving an average of ninety lakhs a month, out of which the ten lakhs coined by Native mints is a mere fleabite. Some of the mints, including the largest, that of his Highness the Nizam, have not followed the example of the Imperial mints and stopped coining silver; an obviously prudent course, as the Native rupees if multiplied recklessly would soon be at a large discount as compared with the rupee of British India, in which all foreign transactions have to be adjusted. The question remains to be answered what becomes of the large quantity of silver imported? It can be traced in the returns of railway traffic to the large cities of the interior, such as Agra and Delhi. A considerable amount of it, no doubt, goes to the jewellers, whose trade has thriven under the stimulus supplied by the cheapening of the raw material of their industry, following upon the increased demand of silver articles for export to England consequent on the abolition of the silver duties. That a good deal of bullion was imported by speculators who gave too ready an ear to the assertions that the new currency scheme had broken down, and that the mints would be re-opened, is certain. But they have been very heavily hit. Silver, which was bought a few weeks since at ninety-five rupees the *tola* in the belief that it would soon go up to the old price of over one hundred came down by the run last week to ninety-one rupees, with an unmistakeable tendency to go still lower. After that lesson the gambling spirit will scarcely prove strong enough to encourage further large importations of silver. Meanwhile, the export trade is gathering strength, and the demand for money to finance it is growing day by day. This accounts for the continuous improvement in exchange, a movement which will become much accelerated between this and the close of the year. Government securities show a tendency to rise. There is a general belief that the large and unaccountable amount of silver, imported since June, has now come to its term, and as a disturbing element will disappear. It is becoming apparent that the silver party in the United States Senate are fighting in their last ditch. As we expected, Senator Allen, who distinguished himself by making a fifteen-hours' speech, turns out to have made that immense oratorical effort in the interests of obstruction, and not with a view to promote the passing of the Bill for the repeal of the Sherman Act. The frequent party conferences which have taken place since the Senate adjourned may be taken to indicate that the Silver party are endeavouring to make the best terms which the melancholy circumstances permit. The repeal of the Sherman Act will inevitably be followed by another drop in silver, which will compel the closing down of a large number of the less profitable mines.

ALTHOUGH a parental India Office has, at the instance of a medical staff officer of repute, issued instructions how to avoid deadly snakes and distinguish a tiger from a domestic animal, within the past few months, it is discouraging to find that the number of persons killed by wild animals and venomous snakes shows little signs of decreasing. In all the principal provinces except Bombay there has been an increase in the loss of life by wild animals though there is a decrease in that by poisonous snakes. The total loss of human life by the former is stated at 2,963 as compared with 2,861; of persons killed by snakes, 19,025 against 21,389, and although the compiler of the statistics might have been excused for congratulating himself on the apparent diminution in the latter class, he does not hesitate to give it as his opinion that the decrease can only be regarded as accidental and temporary. Upwards of eighty-one thousand head of cattle have been destroyed by wild beasts and snakes, an apparent increase of eleven thousand. The number of wild beasts destroyed is returned at sixteen thousand, five hundred less than last year, and the amount paid in rewards for their destruction has fallen by fifteen hundred rupees. The India Office in its circular urged the increase of rewards for the destruction of venomous reptiles and wild beasts, but instead of this they have been reduced, and the consequence is that though doubt is thrown upon the figures, that whereas four hundred thousand snakes were killed in 1889 and 1890 in 1891 the number, excluding six thousand nine hundred killed in Sind, without reward, has fallen to two hundred and ninety-two. Nearly all this decrease is shown to have occurred in the Satara and Ratnagiri district and is attributed to the reduction from six pies to one pie of the reward for phur as, which is now only granted in the month immediately preceding the breeding season. These charges are shown to have discouraged professional snake-catchers from going into the jungle and seeking out snakes especially during the month immediately following the breeding season, when the young snakes are helpless and less poisonous and can be caught with comparatively little trouble. Upon these facts the Government of India reads local Governments a little lesson on the undesirability of curtailing rewards and the necessity for prompt measures by the police and others. Applications for copies of the pictures of venomous snakes, which the Secretary of State suggested should be printed, have been made by local Governments and forwarded to him, and the Government of India promises to forward to him any private applications which may be made. For the rest, says the Viceroy-in-Council, he must leave it to the people themselves to take such steps as are practicable for destroying snakes and diminishing the mortality from snake-bite. Although the Government of India declares it will not press local Governments and administrations to adopt any general system of giving rewards for snakes, yet it considers it possible that in some localities a system of rewards will be found to be efficacious. In the Bombay Presidency it appears to the Government of India that the reduction of the amounts granted and other restrictions in the system of rewards have actually had the effect of discouraging people who made a practice of destroying poisonous snakes, and it is gratifying to find that the Government of India suggests that the local Governments consider whether the former system of reward should not be reverted to. If the statistics be at all reliable, then the question will scarcely require much consideration.

MISSIONARIES in Japan seem to have more fertile soil in their vineyard than those who labour in India judging from a recent forecast of the crop of 'verts. For while proselytes in India are made by ones and twos, wholesale proselytism may be carried on in Japan. The Rev. Matsumura Kaiseki, a native preacher connected with the Y. M. C. A., foretells much more encouraging results of mission work than have yet been attained. He does this in an article in the *Skukyo*, a Yokohama religious paper, in which he argues that the future Christianity of Japan will be no importation, however good it may be, but the product of Japanese minds on Japanese soil, conforming to the conditions of life in that country. Just as Christianity went to the Greek and Roman nations, at a time when they were dissatisfied with their own, and seeking for one which was better, so Christianity is destined to make its way among the Japanese. As its universal nature and practical character caused it to take deep root in those nations so will it commend itself to the Japanese. Mr. Kaiseki does not go so far as to say it will not change its form somewhat, though the principles will remain the same, and that we may not be alarmed at this prospect, the reverend gentleman asks whether Paul did not differ from James? Christianity has reached Japan, but as a series of sects, and though Mr. Kaiseki regrets this he would not have it otherwise; for he would apparently establish a new sect, neither Episcopalian nor Methodist, Catholic nor Unitarian being quite suited to Japan. These sects he regards as the outcome of conditions which have existed in other lands than his own, and so they are not what is wanted. To suit his countrymen, Mr. Kaiseki thinks Christianity must be largely modified by Buddhist and Confucian ideas. This Buddho-Confucian Christianity will adapt itself to various classes of people, and be as varied as human life, and will absorb the best Japanese thought as it absorbed the Greek philosophy when it entered Greece. Another native missionary follows on somewhat similar lines in a second Japanese religious journal, while a third, which glories in the name of the *Kiristokyo Shimbun*, admitting the two writers' prophecies are in the main correct, cries out against a further splitting up into sects. On all hands it seems to be recognised that Christianity is the religion of the early future in Japan.

IT will be prudent to await the confirmation of the report that there has been a collision between Cossacks and Afghans at Dharwaz. No date is assigned for the supposed collision, nor is there any mention of the number of killed and wounded which would justify the use of the word "serious" in that connection.

THE announcement made the other day that Mr. C. H. Tawney, of the Bengal Education Department, has been appointed Librarian of the India Office, is authentic. Universal regret is expressed at the enforced retirement of Dr. Rost. It is felt that the age rule ought not to be applied to an eminent scholar, especially when we have a Prime Minister who is eighty-four years old.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay by Saturday's mail steamer are Mr. and Mrs. Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney, Dr. R. N Khory, Mr. Orr, Mr Budroodin Tyebjee, barrister-at-law, Surgeon-Major Hughes, &c.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Mayo, under the command of Captain R. D. C. Brownlow, sailed on Saturday last for Calicut, where she will embark his Excellency Lord Wenlock, the Governor of Madras, and staff to be conveyed to the Laccadive Islands on a tour of inspection.

A SERIOUS dacoity is reported to have been committed in the territories of his Highness Sir Ali Murad Khan Talpur of Khyrpur. The dacoits numbered some 15 men. They succeeded in carrying off jewelry and cash amounting in value to something like Rs. 20,000. They also killed one man and wounded four. A Mahomedan police officer, possessing special detective abilities, has been sent from British territory to assist in tracing the offenders.

THE *Westminster Gazette* points out that Mr. Gladstone's programmes are always worthy of careful attention for he is very exact in indicating the precise precedence which he assigns to various measures. Here is the order of business:—

> For the Autumn Session Mr. Gladstone "looks forward with no small confidence to the passing of at least" the Employers' Liability Bill and the Parish Councils Bill.

But as regards the latter there is something new.

> For in the English Bill, the Premier says, "I read the conditions of a corresponding measure for Scotland which will immediately follow it, and will march along with it, as I hope, to take its place this year upon the statute-book."

Note especially the phraseology of the following:—

> "*In connection with the case of Scotland*" the case of Wales.
> "*Behind these*" the demands of the Metropolis.
> "*Then again*" the Temperance Question.
> "*Wider, if possible, still*" comes the Labour Question, and, as an item of this, "the question in connexion with the Eight Hours Miners' Bill *manifestly ought not to be put aside—were there an option in the matter*."

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SERIOUS COLLISION BETWEEN THE COSSACKS AND AFGHANS.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The *Times'* Simla correspondent telegraphs that reports have reached there of a serious collision having taken place between the Cossacks and Afghans in Dharwaz.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET AT TOULON.

TOULON, Oct. 13.

Admiral Avellan, commanding the Russian Squadron, landed here to-day and received a perfect ovation in the streets. He was afterwards received by the Mayor when cordial speeches were made dwelling on the union of France and Russia.

The enthusiasm at the banquet in the evening was unbounded, and the guests were most cordially toasted.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Fetes, balls, and banquets at Toulon, in honor of the Russian Squadron, continue.

The *Times* says that notwithstanding the creation of a Russian Squadron in the Mediterranean, Great Britain will never surrender her dominance there.

CHOLERA AT GREENWICH.

There has been a severe outbreak of epidemic choleraic diarrhœa at the Greenwich workhouse.

One hundred and fifty of the inmates have been attacked, and so far there have been two deaths.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.

Senator Allen, who made the fifteen-hours' speech, is a Silverite and not in favour of repeal of the Sherman Act, as was at first reported.

Frequent Party conferences have been held since the Senate adjourned, but the issue is quite uncertain.

THE AMERICAN CUP CONTEST.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.

The Yacht Vigilant has won the third race in splendid style by forty-three seconds, and thus holds the American Cup. The Valkyrie led half-way.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The Bombay mails of the 30th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 14.

The following are the movements of corps in Quetta, this cold season, sanctioned: 26th Bombay Infantry, from Quetta to Sibi; 24th Bombay Infantry, Quetta to Chaman; 40th Bengal Infantry, Chaman to Quetta; 6th Bombay Cavalry leaves Quetta about the end of November for Fort Sandeman, Murgha, and Jacobabad; 5th Bombay Cavalry leaves Fort Sandeman and Murgha for Jacobabad. Sanction is accorded to the reduction of Samana Military Garrison to 400, and of transfer of the Shinawari post to border police, from the 15th instant.

WARRANT OFFICERS' SAVINGS.

The Government has sanctioned the Savings Bank balances of Regimental Warrant Officers being remitted to England immediately, on withdrawal, under rules applicable to soldiers leaving India.

PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE NEW VICEROY.

It is officially stated that it is probable Colonel Ardagh will remain for a short time as Private Secretary to the new Viceroy, who is expected in India towards the end of January.

THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL.

The Begum of Bhopal left Simla this morning.

INTRODUCTION OF NEW BILLS.

According to present arrangements the Stamps Bill, relating to sea insurance, and the Prisoners Bill will be introduced at the next Council meeting, on the 19th instant.

THE DURAND MISSION.

Good news was received to-day by the Government from the Kabul Mission, but its nature has not been allowed to transpire.

THE PROBABLE DATE OF THE ARRIVAL OF THE VICEROY-ELECT.

The following memo. has been issued for the Press:—Probably Lord Elgin arrives in India about the last week in January.

Nothing is known as to the selection of personal staff, but it is likely that the present Private Secretary will remain with him until the close of the Calcutta season.

CAPTAIN HEXT.

Captain Hext, R.N., left Simla this morning for Bombay.

He will probably pay an official visit to Calcutta at the end of this month.

MUTINY ON A BRITISH SHIP.

R. I. M. CANNING RENDERS ASSISTANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 14.

The R. I. Marine steamer Canning arrived here yesterday and brought the news of a mutiny of the crew of the British ship Vortigern, which left Rangoon for Rio a few days since.

The Canning saw distress signals flying from the ship off the Burma coast and sent a boat's crew to its assistance. They found the crew of the Vortigern in mutiny. Three ringleaders were arrested and brought to Rangoon.

On several occasions, while the vessel was lying in Rangoon, the Captain had to prosecute the men for refusing to do their duty.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO BURMA.

H. E. the Viceroy will arrive here between the 8th and the 15th proximo.

His Excellency will be accompanied by Lady Lansdowne and will spend four or five days in Rangoon.

Their Excellencies will go by train to Mandalay, by steamer to Bhamo and returning to Prome by river. In all, the Viceroy will spend three weeks in Burma.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS AT LAHORE.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIALKOT, Oct. 14.

Raja Rampalsingh Pandit and Madan Mohan Malvaya arrived here yesterday afternoon, and were received at the station by nearly two hundred gentlemen.

In the evening an unusually large open-air meeting was held in connection with the approaching annual meeting of the Congress at Lahore. The Rev. Dr. Mekee, D.D., presided. The Rev. Dr. Youngson D.D., estimated the number of the audience, which consisted of Hindus, Mahomedans, Sikhs, Wains, and Christians, at two thousand.

A proposal to adopt a memorial to Parliament, in favor of Simultaneous Examinations for the Civil Service was carried unanimously.

The proceedings lasted three hours and closed with cheers for the Queen-Empress, the Viceroy, and Local Government.

THE LATE DR. ARDASIR.

DHARWAR, Oct. 15.

At a public meeting, held to-day, Babu Dinanath Ganguli presiding, it was unanimously resolved to send a letter of condolence to the Honorable Dadabhoy Naoroji, M. P., for the premature death of his only son Dr. Ardasir.

RUSSIAN FILIBUSTERING ON THE PAMIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 15.

The Russians have once more ventured upon filibustering, in the Pamir region. So far as the story can be gathered, Major Vanofsky wished to proceed from Murghabi across Shignon Roshan to Darwar, which lies within the loop formed by the Oxus, north of Badakshan. He applied for a permit pass from the local Afghan authorities, but this was, of course, refused. He then set off with guard of Cossacks. On arrival in Afghan territory he found his way barred at the point where the road passed through a narrow gorge. He called upon the Afghans to retire and they in their turn warned him back, as he refused to leave the party was fired upon. They then beat a retreat and afterwards entrenched themselves, thus gaining breathing time. Eventually they escaped and reached Murghabi in safety. The incident evidently meant to be Russia's reply to the Durand Mission, and a continuation of the game played at Bozai Gumbaz, where Captain Younghusband was molested, and at Somatask where an Afghan outpost was massacred. Russia claims Shignon Roshan, but has not yet established her right to occupy them. She, however, does not scruple to employ force to assert her claims to march through those major petty States, now in Afghan possession, and thus Major Vanofsky's exploit has come to pass. It ended in fiasco, but by this time a second attempt may have been made by stronger force. It may serve good purpose in showing the Amir the true intentions of the Russians.

LORD ELGIN.

Lord Elgin does not leave England until after Christmas so his arrival in India will not take place until the latter half of January.

This will enable the present Viceroy to carry out existing arrangements of his tour in Burma.

GENERAL BRACKENBURY.

General Brackenbury will leave Simla for Calcutta to-day, and will accompany H. E. the Viceroy to Burma.

THE MAGISTRATE OF BAREILLY.

Mr. J. Macpherson, Magistrate and Collector, Pilibhit, succeeds Mr. Hewett as Magistrate of Bareilly, when the latter goes on deputation with the Opium Commission.

ARCHDEACON NOYES.

The Secretary of State has ordered the dismissal from service of Archdeacon Noyes, whose name was connected with an unpleasant scandal at Mandalay last summer.

THE PRESIDENCY COMMANDS.

In the scheme now being matured for carrying out changes consequent on the abolition of Presidency Commands, it is practically certain that Burma will be placed directly under the Commander-in-Chief.

HONOURS.

There will be no "chapter" of the Star of India or Indian Empire held in Calcutta, this winter. The New Year's Day *Honours Gazette* will probably be a small one as there are scarcely any vacancies of the former Order.

COLONEL PRITCHARD.

Colonel Pritchard, Accountant-General, Military Department, hands over charge to his successor at Calcutta next month.

The succession to the vacancy lies between Colonel Cowper, Bombay Circle, and Lieutenant-Colonel Miley, Eastern Circle.

THE SIKKIM FORCE.

It is intended to withdraw within the next few weeks the detachment of 8th Bengal Infantry now at Guntok, on the Sikkim border.

The Bengal Government have arranged to replace them by a military police.

During the ensuing cold weather the post is to be established at Toi Khailla, midway between Kajuri Kach and Gul Kach, west of Gomal Pass, in order to check the raids by the Waziris.

The post will be held by thirty sowars and thirty sepoys of the Zhob levy.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

The Railway Conference at Simla has broken up after passing between 140 and 150 resolutions, embodying the results of their labours. Several important questions have been settled, among which is the fixing of uniform charge for special trains on all lines.

THE DALHOUSIE TRAGEDY.

Mr. Marsden of Dalhousie, the man who was brewer and agent in the local brewery, had just come in from a shooting excursion, and the homicidal impulse seems to have come upon him suddenly, and without provocation.

The suspicions of insanity amounts almost to certainty when we hear that his brother, an employe in the same brewery, committed suicide some years ago.

Miss Marsden still lies in a precarious condition.

BARONET *VS.* MHOW GYMKHANA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, Oct. 14.

The match was resumed this morning and ended in a draw. Mhow played capitally and scored 136. Newnam, Bannerman Moss, and Jones contributed excellent scores of 26, 2[illegible], 16, and 15, respectively. The Baronet team closed their innings at 154 for 8 wickets down. Gagrat and Raju payed well, making 48 and 49, not out. Keki and Vatcha made 20 and 13, not out. Mhow commenced second innings, having one hour and-a-quarter to play and to make 230 to win. The first two wickets fell for 20. Jones, Leach, and Aitken played good cricket for 13 and 45, not out, 18, not out. When time was called the score stood at 86 for three wickets down.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Oct. 14.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Orion, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

Oct. 13.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix, from Trieste left for Bombay, this evening.

SINGAPORE, Oct. 14.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Marq Bacquehem, from Kobe, left for Bombay, this morning.

COLOMBO, Oct. 15.

French mail steamer Melbourne from China arrived. German steamer Karlsruhe from Australia arrived.

The Anchor Line steamer Sincardia left Suez for Bombay on the 14th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Asia left Liverpool for Bombay on the morning of 12th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari arrived at Zanzibar, from Bombay, on the 14th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3 15-16
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	98¼
3 per cent. Rentes	98 1/8
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66
Bar Silver	33 5/8

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Oct. 13.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	60,000	bales.
" " Surats	1,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	27,000	"
" " Surats	nil	"
" " Stock of Cotton	846,000	"
" " Surats	12,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	10,000	"

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Up to the time of writing it is not publicly known who is to be Lord Lansdowne's successor, and there are reasons for doubting whether the appointment has actually been made. One of the Sunday papers came out with the announcement that the post had been offered and accepted by Lord Carrington, but on reference to that popular, though advanced, politician the report was found to be absolutely without foundation. An enterprising evening journal, not to be outdone, next day informed its readers on the best authority that Lord Herschell had agreed to sacrifice himself—for what used to be considered one of the highest objects of a public man's ambition has, it seems, now come to be regarded almost as a sort of political martyrdom. It turned out, however, that up to three or four days ago, at any rate the keeper of the Queen's conscience had not been persuaded to exchange the woolsack for the Viceregal throne. For want of better light we may note that the Linkman nominates Lord Sandhurst and the Earl of Elgin for the vacant Viceroyalty. They are both noblemen whose fathers have distinguished themselves in India, but neither has himself had any Indian experience. If this were, however, an objection, it is not easy to see where the Government would find a Viceroy outside the ranks of civil and military servants of the Crown in India. Such a restriction would give Lord Roberts a chance for the post. But there again the Duke of Connaught would be a dangerous competitor. I am inclined to think that the Linkman may have spotted the winner in his double-barrelled prophecy, as the sporting papers say. There is no end to the credulity of some people, and the unfounded story that Sir Henry Norman's withdrawal was due to disagreement as to policy is repeated day by day as if it were gospel. No one with a grain of sense would take every Ministerial utterance *au pied de la lettre*, but the least skilled in the art of deciphering official statements, must see that when Mr George Russell informed the House of Commons, or rather a minute portion of that assembly during the Indian Budget debate, that Sir Henry Norman's second thoughts were not due to any misunderstanding or difficulty with her Majesty's Government he spoke with sincerity and truthfulness. Sir Henry may have had other private reasons than those publicly assigned—it requires no special perspicacity to imagine one or two—but apart from Mr. Russell's obviously open disclaimer, I have satisfied myself from careful inquiries in the right quarter, that the talk about differences as to policy is a mere invention. In the same category may be put the ridiculous assertion, possibly cabled to the Indian Press, that the delay in appointing the new Viceroy is owing to the fact that none of the persons invited to occupy that position would pledge himself to suppress the opium trade, to reduce the military outlay, and to support the National Congress. The only possible vraisemblance is in the reference to Army expenditure, which it has been known for many months—the fact I think was mentioned by you at the beginning of the year—Lord Kimberley is anxious to reduce. People's memories are proverbially short, but it seems very soon to have forgotten Lord Kimberley's speech to the anti-opium deputation, and certain remarks he made in the House of Lords with reference to the simultaneous examination crotchet. A man who will believe that Lord Kimberley in the present state of affairs is in his communications with possible candidates for the Viceroyalty making it a *sine qua non* that they shall bind themselves to abolish the Indian opium trade and to sit at the feet of Mr. A. O. Hume, C.B., will believe anything. The appearance of Sir Alfred Lyall's name in connection with the Governor-Generalship has created surprise, but it was quite on the cards early in the week that he might be selected if the Government decided to follow the Norman precedent and call to their assistance an official of Indian experience. Under the present as under the late regime he exercises great influence in Whitehall, but somehow his popularity is not commensurate with his ability, and his elevation to the chief pro-consulate would probably excite even less enthusiasm at the India Office than did that of Sir Henry Norman. The *Times* has occasionally remarked that Lord Cromer was offered the succession to Lord Lansdowne, but declined it on "private grounds." This news will have created no astonishment to the readers of the *Bombay Gazette* as they were told months ago that our Minister in Egypt was strongly disinclined to return to the field of his former labours as Finance Minister. Earl Spencer, though not an orator of the highest rank, is next to Lord Herschell the most statesmanlike of all those who have been brought forward, and in the interests of England as well as India it may be hoped that he has not rejected the overtures which are or were being made to him. It has been said that his services cannot be spared from the House of Lords as if the Earl of Kimberley, the Earl of Rosebery, and the Marquis of Ripon to say nothing of minor lights were not sufficient to lead Mr. Gladstone's attenuated forces in the Upper Chamber. The fact that the Earl Spencer has within the past few days been asked to get the Ministry out of the predicament seems to show that his colleagues have made up their minds that his services in the Lords are not altogether indispensable. Whether he is prepared to respond to the appeal made to him I cannot say, but unless he has taken a long time to come to a decision, I am afraid it looks as if he has returned the same answer as Lord Cromer. The Queenslanders are so rejoiced that Sir Henry Norman has determined to forego the splendours of India that they have telegraphed to Lord Ripon as Secretary of State for the Colonies to let him know how grateful they are. I hope his lordship in return sent them a fatherly blessing. Such a display of tender affection ought not to pass unrewarded. Although you are not to have a Colonial Governor or Viceroy you are to have a Colonist as Finance Member. The official notification has only just been made here; an authoritative announcement of Mr. Westland's appointment was made to your readers nearly three months ago.

What may happen later no one of course can say, but it really looks, after all, as if all the talk about a combined attack on that "fortress of prejudice" (as "stalwart" politicians call it) the House of Lords, is going to end in smoke. The manifesto of the National Liberal Federation fell flat. The demonstration of the Home Counties Liberal Federationists made no impression on the public mind, at any rate no impression of the kind its organizers expected. The berth in that Tory stronghold, Paddington, of all places in the United Kingdom of "the National League for the Abolition of the House of Lords," as the unknown authors of its being have with excessive modesty christened their offspring, has not eclipsed the gaiety of shooting parties in baronial halls. Mr. Gladstone's anxiously awaited pronouncement, the result of weeks of deliberation and thought, even if it has not missed fire has made no appreciable change in the situation. The Prime Minister drew a terrible picture of the "legislative famine" that afflicts the land; showed how the hunger for reform was perpetuated by the action of selfish peers; enlarged on their history since the era of the first Reform Bill, when the History of England, as we know, commenced; recounted the familiar story of how the hereditary House first opposes and then humbly bows before the popular will; and, finally, instead of pronouncing their doom, as the Paddington Abolitionists would have done, let the wicked noblemen off with a caution. There was a good deal in Mr. Gladstone's speech about the irresponsibility of the peers, but nothing to rouse the spirits of those who have been imploring their chief to use in their own language the war-cry of "Up Rads and at 'em." Not unnaturally the Unionists describe Mr. Gladstone's conclusions as lame and impotent; they would have done that in any circumstance; but in this case the criticism has, as many candid Home Rulers admit, the merit of being not altogether wide of the mark. The more ardent of his supporters looked to Mr. Gladstone for the order to advance against the Citadel of Heredity; he bids them find "consolation" as he finds it, in a "consideration of the retrospect." "If," he says, "there is on one side a determined nation, that nation will not be baffled by a phalanx of 500 peers. If the work of the country is done in the House of Commons, if the deliberate will of the nation is expressed in the House of Commons, if the House of Lords are irresponsible, whereas we hold a commission for which we must give an account, then I say we cannot give way to the House of Lords although they bear high-sounding titles and although they sit in a Gilded Chamber." The last two clauses have been a good deal commented upon; certainly they seem a little out of place in the speech of an eminent statesman, who, whatever may be his faults in the eyes of his opponents, does not usually play to the gods quite in this manner. The *Daily News*, in a curiously colourless and jejune article, defends Mr. Gladstone from the charge it knew would be made of impotency. The time is not yet come for ending the Lords it says. The *Chronicle* which is certainly making up for its former backsliding does not mince words. There must be no faltering: The abolition of the House of Lords must be at once added to the programme. "The time has gone by for any temporising cant about mending that House. We must end it, and that speedily, if the business of this country is to be carried on in any rational way." If the Lords throw out the Parish Councils' Bill that Mr. Gladstone hopes to pass this autumn, then the agitation against the Second Chamber may develop into something serious, but at present there is no general response throughout the country to the demand that it should be guillotined for rejecting the Home Rule Bill by such a tremendous majority.

Under the heading "The Crisis in India" Mr. John T. Petrocokino, who seems to be afflicted with that *fin de siecle* disease, the desire to see one's name in print, writes to a Manchester paper to sound a warning note in season, as he calls it, regarding the position of Indian affairs to-day. Of course, he refers to the lamentable riots that have brought Bombay into such unenviable prominence lately. I should have thought that a community so well informed about Indian matters as that of Cottonopolis would hardly require enlightenment from Mr. John Petrocokino, but if there are persons in that city who think "this question may seem childish and laughable" his labour will perhaps not have been in vain. Mr John T. Petrocokino evidently knows all about it. He writes:—"In 1874 or 1875, I believe, a small riot in Bombay, caused by cow-killing, was nipped in the bud by the energetic and prompt action of Sir Phillip Wodehouse, the then Governor of Bombay, who at once paraded the artillery, the sight of which at once had the desired effect." Coming to the late disturbances he asks what was the result. "The Governor, Lord Harris, was away, the police (Indian police, be it understood) were incapable of quelling the outbreak, the trouble spread, houses were wrecked, temples destroyed." Does Mr. John T. Petrocokino think that his Excellency should never put his foot outside the Presidency capital, and that the force so ably commanded by Mr. Vincent ought to be composed entirely of Englishmen? The Manchester men might be excused if they considered that such a proposition seemed "childish and laughable." Then Mr. John T. Petrocokino refers to the Clive Street incident to which Reuter's Calcutta Agent attaches so much significance, and to his private advices from the City of Palaces. He concludes his platitudinous epistle by declaring that "a firm and steady policy must be adopted by the Government of India, and the new Viceroy must be a man of courage and action, as he will enter on his term of office with what appears to me to be a terrible crisis staring him in the face." I expect to hear every hour that Mr. Hastings, the acting Private Secretary to Lord Kimberley, has recalled his chief to town, and that Mr. John T. Petrocokino has been telegraphed for from Manchester, in order that he may be taken into consultation with the Secretary of State for India.

"He held the degree of B.A., which he got before he became the responsible owner of his estate from the college at Ghoozerat." "After I got out of the gharri with my companion, a private soldier took us to a native Sergeant-Major, Subadar I think was his name, not his rank." These are extracts from the official report of the evidence given before Mr. Russell's, or perhaps I should say Mr. Stansfeld's Cantonments Committee by Mr. John Hyslop Bell, who was specially selected by the British Committee of the Federation for the Repeal, &c., &c., to visit India for the purposes of enquiring into this matter. I cannot think what Lord Kimberley could have been about not to have appointed a gentleman possessed of so much experience and endowed with such marvellous powers of accurate observation a member of the Royal Commission on the Opium Trade. 'Twas ever thus in this perverted age, who most deserve, can't always most engage. By the way, it is perhaps a good thing for Mr. D. Ibbetson, I.C.S., that he has returned, or is about to return to India, or he might have had the Institute of Journalists down upon him for something he said in the course of his examination. He was asked by a member of the Committee whether he happened to have seen the issue of your local contemporary for July 6, 1893. He replied: "No I never see the *Times of India* except by the merest chance; that I am sure I have not." And then he went on to describe the summary of the conclusions of his Committee published in that paper as "purely imaginary." adding:—"Our report was not published; it is a confidential document presented to the Government of India. We have none of us said anything to anybody, that is the pure imagination of a penny-a-liner." If there is one thing that the Institute of Journalists cannot stand, it is the use of the term penny-a-liner. Happily for Mr. Ibbetson the jurisdiction of the Institute does not extend to Jullundur, or the consequences might be very serious to him. Even as it is, I think he would do well to make his peace with the fraternity whom he has offended by the use of an unguarded expression. An instituted journalist who has been devoting all his leisure during the past week or ten days to the study of Zola's works and the Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Cantonment Regulations, indignantly asks me whether it is the practice for people in India to speak of gentlemen of the Press as penny-a-liners. I told him it was a privilege exclusively restricted to Bengal Civil Servants of twenty years' standing and upwards. I am afraid that my answer has provided Mr. Naoroji with a convert to Simultaneous Examinations.

In the October number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, Lord Chelmsford continues his argument on the Indus Line of Defence answering the objections raised against his first article in the July issue of the same Review. Mr. A. Michie deals with a proposed alliance between India and China. Sir Roper Lethbridge writes on the Behar Cadastral Survey. Mr. Pennington on the evils of the salt monopoly; and an ex-Panjab Official on the facts of the alleged Afghan Treaty; and Dr. Leitner shows that cow-killing by Muhammadans on their great I'd festival is not obligatory. The Marquis of Lorne has a note on the manner in which the Government have treated the I. B. E. A. Company, and this is followed by the disclosure of the very easy terms on which the company are ready to make over their property and claims to the British nation. The Hon. J. L. Parsons advocates Australia as a field for retired Anglo-Indians and Mr. A. S. White proposes a scheme for British Unity in connection with the Imperial Institute. Mr. Aymonier's short history of Champa or Annam is brought to an end, and the early history of Cholera is given from the miscellaneous notes of the late Sir W. Elliot; Dr Leitner gives an account of Dardistan in 1893, as also charts of anthropological observations on 12 Dards and Kafirs in his service and Dr. Beddoe adds a note thereon. General Forlong reviews the Pahlavi Texts published by the Clarendon Press and treats of Zend Chronology. In the "Pelasgi and their modern descendants" by the late Sir P. Colquhoun the coincidence of manners and customs is pointed out between the Homeric heroes and the Albanians. Miss Badenoch contributes an article on Tussur silk. Mr. C Johnston, on the Red Rajputs and Mr. A. Rogers a Rajput Legend. The "Correspondence and Notes" contain much matter of interest, including letters from Lord Salisbury on the Alleged Anglo-French negociations regarding Siam, by the late Ministry. The number, besides several illustrations of Dards and Kafirs and of the Tussur moth, has two maps, one of Ibea, and the other from a French source of the French delimitation of Siamese Territories, showing alike their possessions and claims in Indo-China.

An incident which might have terminated in a most serious riot occurred at Amritsar on Monday week last. It appears that a Mahomedan youth accidently hurt a bull calf in the bazaar. Immediately there was a great uproar amongst the Hindu onlookers and a large crowd, composed however, mainly of disreputable persons, soon gathered, clamouring for vengeance against the Mahomedans. The prompt arrival of Mr. Nicholls, Secretary to the Municipality, put an end to the scene. Mr Nicholls immediately had the ringleaders of the uproar arrested, and the crowd, awed by his coolness, slunk away.

THE PROPOSED APOLLO BUNDER GARDENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—There are some facts in connection with this proposal, which I think deserve to be more widely known. Up to 1868 the Apollo Bunder consisted of a pier or jetty, 60 feet wide and 250 feet long, running out obliquely N. E. from the refreshment rooms which then stood on the edge of the old Wellington or Apollo Basin. In September 1868 the work of adding a pier head, 300 feet long and 100 feet wide, was commenced. It was completed in 1872-73, and thereby a space of about two-thirds of an acre was added to the Bunder. This work cost Rs. 4,27,757, or say 4¼ lakhs, which amount was debited to the capital account of the Port Trust formed in 1873.

In 1880-81 certain minor improvements to the Bunder were effected, and in 1889 the Apollo Basin was filled in, whereby, at its eastern end, a further area of about one acre was added to the Bunder. The cost of these additions, exclusive of that of filling in and laying out the western portion of the old basin, was approximately Rs. 100,000.

Excluding the refreshment rooms and the filling in and laying out of the old basin and including the pavilion built last year, the Bunder, as it now stands, has, in all, cost the Trustees Rs. 5,46,341, or nearly 5½ lakhs.

For this expenditure a convenient landing-place has been provided for passengers, which it is the recognised duty of the Trustees to supply, and in addition, a total area of about three acres has been made available for the use of the public, with whom it is such a favourite place of resort.

The rate-payers have not contributed a rupee towards its cost, and, on the other hand, the Trustees do not derive a rupee in the shape of revenue from this expenditure—all landing places being free. The Trustees are, in fact, paying nearly Rs. 24,000 a year in interest on the capital cost of the Bunder, the enjoyment of which as a place of public resort is free to the rate-payers at the expense only of maintaining the roads

The space available, largely as it has been increased, is now quite insufficient for the accommodation in comfort and with safety of the crowds who throng the Bunder, in carriages and on foot, on nearly every evening for several months of the year.

In addition to providing the large sums above mentioned in meeting the public convenience, the Port Trustees have now, subject to the sanction of Government, offered to make over the refreshment room site to the Municipality at its cost price *plus* the cost of moving the refreshment rooms to an adjoining site. The offer is even more liberal than it seems, because the plot is one of the best, if not the best, on the particular property of which it is a part, and the "cost price" is calculated at the average rate for the whole property.

This plot would add nearly an acre of land to the area, would relieve the present pressure, and, if laid out as proposed, would add very greatly to the attractiveness of the place.

It has to be remembered that the Trustees can apply their money and property only to the purposes defined in their Act. It cannot for a moment be argued that the reservation of this area is necessary in connection with the pier as a landing-place, and I need hardly say that the construction, &c., of public parks and gardens (Sec. 63 (*d*) of the Municipal Act) is not one of the purposes of the Port Trust Act.

The inference which follows need not be drawn, because we may confidently hope that the Corporation will not hesitate to avail themselves of this opportunity of securing such an important public benefit at an extremely moderate cost—Yours, &c.,

W. C. HUGHES.

Oct. 14.

GYMKHANA SMOKING CONCERT.

The pavilion of the Bombay Gymkhana was filled with music, smoke, and sportsmen on Friday night, the occasion being the annual "smoker" of the Club. It was an oppressively hot evening, but the fact did not seem to materially interfere with the enjoyment of the company, if enthusiastic participation in rollicking choruses and warm applause are any criterion. Mr. G. E Schofield set the ball strolling at half-past nine with Scott Gatty's plantation song, "De ring-tailed Coon," the chorus of which was supplied by Captain-Surgeon Cleveland, Captain Heyman, Messrs. Mant and Reddie. The solo was very creditably taken by Mr. Schofield, and the chorus was well balanced and tuneful. From an artistic point of view, however, there was nothing better than the fiddling of Dr. Cleveland, whose rendering of Boildieu's "Caliph of Bagdad" and Yzadier's "La Paloma" was a rich musical treat, while the part he took in Handel's beautiful largo was a distinct feature in an excellent performance. Mr. F. A. Prevost was very successful in his two songs, "Close to the Threshold" and "The Longshore Man," the former deriving additional sweetness from the carefully-executed violin-obligato, contributed by Dr. Cleveland. In Handel's largo, Mr. Mant took the harmonium, Mr. Seymour Dove the piano, and Dr. Cleveland the violin. This was undoubtedly one of the most attractive items of the evening's entertainment, and that it was fully appreciated was evidenced by the hearty applause accorded the performers. Mr. Reddie's "My Old Stable Jacket" made a palpable hit, and the audience demanded an encore, which was responded to. Lieutenant Piffard, R.N., was highly amusing in his first song "For Thee my Love for Thee" and secured well-deserved encore, but his second attempt fell rather flat in consequence of his limited acquaintance with the words. Mr. Marshall Reid contributed the Harrow Football song, "Forty years on" and "The Chesapeke and Shannon," which were both well received as was Captain Wright's song, "The Four Jolly Smiths." Scott Gatty's "Good Night" brought the performance to a close, and in this as in the opening item Mr. Schofield proved a capital soloist, his efforts being backed up by the same gentlemen who were responsible for the chorus in "De ring-tailed Coon."

POINT TO POINT RACE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPODENT.)

POONA, Oct. 14.

H. E. the Governor having presented a Cup to be run for in a point-to-point race, for the first horse, and the Staff of Government House, presenting another for the first pony, the race came off this afternoon. Eight horses and five ponies started. The following gentlemen brought horses to the post. H. E. the Governor, Dr. Ball, Dr. Martin, Mr. C. H. Hill, C.S., Mr. Bellhouse, Mr. Wellesley, and Mr. Waddington. The following gentlemen rode ponies:—Captain Baynes, Captain Vereker, Captain Mercer, Mr. Badcock, Mr. Ellwood, and Captain E. H. Cox. The start was from the seventh milestone on the Nassick Road. They were required to keep the Yerrowda Jail tower on their right hand, avoid the metalled roads, and make their way to the Yerrowda course. The finish was at a flag on the Yerrowda Steeplechase course. The distance covered was about five miles. Dr. Ball on Corinthian and Mr. Waddington, on Jubilee II. made a very close finish. Mr. Waddington led during a good part of the way, but his horse fell at the corner of the jail, which delayed him. He came to the front again at the straight, where Dr. Ball overtook him a few yards from the winning post. Mr. Bellhouse was third. Mr. Hill also got a fall, but, like Mr. Waddington, sustained no injuries. Mr. Badcock on Acorn won the Cup for ponies, Captain Cox's pony was second. There were a good number of ladies and gentlemen present to witness the finish, including his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Surgeon-Major-General and Mrs. Warren, Surgeon Major-General and Mrs. Webb, Dr. Young, Mr. B. Bond, Mr and Mrs. Le Mesurier, Colonel T. Harris, Military Secretary, Captain Ross, Aga Junghi Sha, Aga Akber Shah, and Aga Moochool Shah, &c.

A correspondent writes to the *Englishman*:—Lord Elgin, the new Viceroy, is a keen sportsman and a good shot. At Oxford he displayed considerable skill in the cricket field. He is connected by marriage with Lady Lansdowne. The first Lord Elgin's second wife was a daughter of the first Lord Durham, and the second Lord Durham married Lady Beatrix Hamilton, sister of Lady Lansdowne. Lady Elgin, the new Vicereine, is daughter of the Earl of Esk. The new Viceroy has ten children, the eldest a daughter, aged sixteen years.

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

FIRST TIES OF FIRST ROUND.

RIFLE BRIGADE *vs.* POONA GYMKHANA.

On Saturday afternoon a tremendous crowd, numbering at least ten thousand persons, assembled on the *maidan* to witness the inauguration of the annual Polo Tournament. In the whole sporting season there is no event, which excites a more general interest, and it is at the competitions which compose it that a stranger may see thoroughly representative gatherings of the heterogeneous population of this cosmopolitan city. The sport itself may truly be said to be racy of the soil, for it was the national game of the Indians, long before it was adopted and improved by their European conquerers, and even in its reformed condition, the results of tournaments which have been held in different parts of the country have proved that native players can still more than hold their own against their European rivals. It is little wonder, therefore, that a game at polo will always draw a crowd in Bombay, and the popularity of the present tournament has been enhanced by the report that a native team—the aristocratic *rissala* from Jodhpore—are the favourites for the cup. The tournament may be said to mark an epoch in the history of Gymkhana polo, for it is the beginning of the restoration of fallen fortunes. Time was when the Bombay Polo Tournament was the most distinguished in India, and the Bombay Gymkana Cup the most coveted trophy of a polo captain's heart. But, several circumstances combined to rob the "gentle passage" of its distinction, and the prize of its value. The most serious was the institution of an annual tournament at Poona in the very height of the season. The time of this fixture proved most awkward for the Bombay management. It was so near and yet so far. It was near enough to clash with the local event, and far enough to prevent teams engaged at Poona from keeping their stables in idleness at great and useless expense during the interval. The arrival of Sir George Greaves, that enthusiastic patron of polo, to take command of the Bombay Army, gave the Poona Tournament a big lift. He supported it with purse and precept, and it soon became the greatest annual polo gathering in the Presidency. The rise in the fortunes of Poona caused a corresponding decline in those of Bombay, and our population have for the last few years been deprived of the most attractive features of a great national holiday. The ebb was reached last year, when the entries numbered but three, and many were the fears expressed of the ultimate extinction of the popular sport. But the nearer the dawn the darker the night. The departure of Sir George Greaves from Poona, on the resignation of his high office, sounded the death-knell of the Poona tournament which could hardly have been held at all this year, had it not been for the liberality of Sir Pertab Singh of Jodhpore. The fall of Poona seems to have marked the resuscitation of Bombay, for during a lustrum at least the conditions for a high and successful festival have not been so favourable as they are this year. Enthusiasts of polo who know their Virgil may be pardoned for exclaiming *Jam redit et Virgo, redeunt Saturnia regna.*

The standard of play in the first match worthily inaugurated what promises to be a most interesting competition; and Saturday's game is an earnest of series of well-fought contests which will chain the attention of the sport-loving public during the present week. The opponents were the Rifle Brigade from Calcutta and the Poona Gymkhana. The sportsmen from the eastern metropolis were all strangers to Bombay, and as they had not to any great extent discovered their form in the practice matches which preceded the tournament, the team was an unknown quantity. But the Rifles are always popular, and in this case the representatives of the most distinguished regiment of British Infantry made an additional claim on popular favour, by the sporting spirit which induced them to travel over 1,400 miles to appear in the lists. For all this, however, the Poona Gymkhana, which was a composite team of *aides-de-camp*, held the pride of place in the betting. The crowd was more or less familiar with the individual performances of the different members, and the glamour of their position seemed to blind people to the fact that combination is not always the leading characteristic of a composite team. There was not much to choose between the ponies of the contending sides. They were a fairly average lot, but in each team the experienced polo player detected the defect of No. 1 being mounted on tats which certainly did not have a great turn of foot.

As this was the first occasion on which the tournament was played under the rules of the Indian Polo Association, the spectators who were not conversant with the changes in scoring, which these rules have introduced, were considerably puzzled by true goals and subsidiary goals, the relative distinction between which they were so absolutely at a loss to guess, that on the termination of play more than half the crowd did not know which had won. To prevent further bewilderment on this score, we think it well to give the definition of a subsidiary goal. Rule 37 states: "A subsidiary goal is obtained in the same way as a true goal except that, to score a subsidiary goal the ball must pass between the subsidiary goal mark and the goal post which is nearest to it. The subsidiary goal marks must be, shown on the ground by a white line, and not by flags. Subsidiary goals are to be measured eleven feet from each goal post on the outside, no number of subsidiary goals will ever equal a true goal. In the event of a tie in the actual number of *true* goals, the side scoring the greater number of subsidiary goals will be considered the winners." To this explanation we need only add that in the tournament the goal referee signals a true goal with a red flag, and a subsidiary goal with a white flag.

Saturday's match was remarkable for the equality of the opposing teams; the game throughout was very even, fairly fast and fairly scientific. The ground was a bit bumpy, and to this must be attributed much of the missing which took place. At no period of the game, however, did any of the players engaged show exceptional brilliancy, though Paley for the Rifles and Lecky for Poona were at times distinguished above their fellows by some fine runs brought off under hampering difficulties. Play was throughout very close and the interest in it was sustained to the very end. Poona led off with a distinct advantage, and so easily bore down the opposition of the Rifles, who seemed to be half asleep, that the spectators began to make up their minds for a procession in which the visitors from Calcutta would occupy a position very much in the rear; this condition of affairs did not, however, last long. In the second quarter the Rifles roused themselves, and playing with much superior combination than their opponents put quite a different complexion on the game. The A.-D.-C.s were beaten back their quarters, and though Fowle disputed every inch of ground, the ball was taken nearer and nearer to the Poona goal-posts, and around the left flag-staff, there took place the most extraordinary scrimmage ever witnessed on any polo ground. The ball had been driven straight in a line for goal by Lawrence, but five feet from the "true" line it was stopped by Fowle, but before he could send it out of danger, he was hustled by Alexander and missed his stroke. The ball remained stationary. Both sides then rushed in and the players got hopelessly mixed up; nobody seemed to have a notion where the ball was, and the ponies were employed much in the same way as forwards in a Rugby scrum. After fully a minute of desperate hustling, during which the flag-staff was thrown down and trampled under foot, the Rifles forced the ball over the goal line, and equalised the score. After this the Calcutta representatives assumed the aggressive, and the disorganized state of their opponents enabled them to obtain a lead which they maintained to the end. In the last quarter Poona made desperate efforts to bring up the lee-way, but though Lecky time after time played like a yeoman, he could not break through the defence of the Rifles. In the last few minutes the play was a bit wild and the excitement of the crowd was tuned to a high pitch. The Rifles, however, prevailed, and amidst much applause won a well-contested match by two goals to one. They clearly owed their victory to their superior combination. The winners will play the Bombay Gymkana on Wednesday. The following were the team:—

RIFLE BRIGADE *vs.*	POONA GYMKHANA.
Capt. F. H. Lawrence.	Capt. B. Upperton.
Lieut. G. Paley.	Capt. R. St. C. Lecky.
Lieut. R. Alexander.	Capt. H. E. Stockdale.
Lieut. G. L. Paget.	Capt. F. Fowle.

Umpires: Major Beatson and Mr. Cecil Gray.

First Quarter.—Poona got the best of the throw in, and Lecky whipped off with the ball and after [illegible]

fair sprint ran it into touch over the Rifles back line. The Rifles were all at sea and Paget who brought out the ball bungled his stroke, and had it not been for the timely assistance of Alexander, Lecky who was always handymust have scored. Pressure was relieved by a determined bit of play on the part of Paley and Alexander, but some bad missing near the centre of the ground gave Lecky an opportunity to get on the ball, which he did not throw away. Upperton aided him loyally in the run, by hustling Paget, and the ball was struck over the subsidiary line within a few feet of the right goal post. Poona followed up the advantage by pressing the Rifles closely, and the ball was repeatedly sent over the back line; till at last Paget sending it out with rather feeble stroke. Stockdale secured it, and with a very fine side shot struck a goal and claimed first honours for his side about seven minutes after the start of play. On changing ends, the A. D.C.'s were still on the aggressive, but towards the close of the bout Alexander made a fierce sortie, and getting clear away threatened the Poona goal. Fowle reached him in time to baulk his well meant stroke, and the result of a good run was only a subsidiary. The bell rang shortly afterwards, the ball being again in the Rifles half. Score: Poona—goal 1, subsidiary 1; Rifles—subsidiary 1. Time, 10 min.

2nd Quarter. In the opening of this round the Rifles were still a little out of hand, and Stockdale for Poona was enabled to show up well. His hitting was powerful and straight, and the little dun pony he was riding was marvellously clever. It was more by good luck than by good play that the Rifles prevented their opponents from increasing the score. About the middle of the period however the Calcutta men pulled themselves together, and all playing as one man drove back the A.-D.-C.s, who found it impossible to resist the onslaught. After several fierce and well-contested scrimmages Poona gave ground, and Lawrence made a bold bid for victory, but was stopped within a few yards of the post by Fowle, who kept his head well. Not to be denied the Rifles returned to the charge and Paget passed to Paley, who ran the ball well up to the posts. Then took place the scrimmage described above, which resulted in the equalising of the score. The rest of the period was barren of the results, but the Calcutta men had the best of the game, thanks to the vigorous play of Paley and Lawrence. Score: Goal 1, subsidiary 1; all. Time, 20 mins. 15 secs.

Third Quarter.—This bout opened in the Poona ground, where the fight raged with varying fortune for a couple of minutes, till Paley got on to the ball and ran it right in front of the Poona posts, where he left it for Alexander to put through. This was easily accomplished. The disaster put Poona on their mettle and Lecky was conspicuous by his determined and really fine play. After several attempts to elude Paget, he at last got clear away, and his pony having the legs of the field, it was fully expected that he would score, but Alexander reached him in the very nick of time, and he could score only a subsidiary off perhaps the most brilliant run made during the evening. He followed up his capital performance by a good shot from twenty-five yards, but Paget stopped the ball a few yards from the line, and Alexander changed the venue to the neutral ground, where he was unfortunate enough to cross Stockdale, who claimed a foul, and was allowed penalty stroke. The Rifles, however, succeeded in averting the impending disaster and repulsed the attacking party, and in turn acted on the aggressive, but were unable to improve the score before the bell rang. Score: Rifles—goals, 2; subsidiary 1. Poona—goal, 1; subsidiaries 2. Time, 40 mins. 15 secs.

Fourth Quarter.—The teams had kept their time so well that there was more than nine minutes' play left in the last round during which the fight raged more furiously than at any time during the evening. Poona played all they knew to get on terms with their opponents, while the latter worked strenuously to increase their lead. A good deal of wild play was indulged in, and no less than three fouls were allowed by the umpires. The Rifles were allowed the first of these, and seriously threatened Poona, but Fowle after much exertion managed to shift the scene of action to the middle ground, where Upperton picked the ball out of a scrimmage, and with a clear field before him made a grand run over half the length of the ground. His eagerness and excitement, however, caused him to err in his aim, and the ball from a long shot clean missed both posts and the subsidiary line. When it was thrown into play, Lecky collared it, and despite Alexander's capital hustling he struck for the flags, which he only just missed by the hardest of luck, and notched another subsidiary. This was the last point gained in the game. Fierce bouts were then the order of the day, but Poona had clearly the worst of it, and had it not been for a timely foul given against the Rifles, they must have added to their total. The venue being changed to the other end, Poona tried their utmost to get through the opposition of the Rifles, and at one time it looked as if they would have succeeded. It was the most critical period of the game. There were only 2½ minutes of play left, and if Poona could only get a goal, they had the best chance of winning by the subsidiaries. Lecky worked like a yeoman and emerging from a melee put the ball between the flags, but unfortunately for him, Upperton from whom he received the ball was declared off side, and the point was disallowed, Poona having as a penalty for the mistake to take the ball back to their own back line. In the Poona ground the ball remained till Mr. Leighton Kerr, the timekeeper, rang the cessation of hostilities. The Rifles were then greeted as victors by 2 goals and 1 subsidiary, against 1 goal and 3 subsidiaries.

The game this afternoon, the second match of the tournament, will commence at 4-30 p.m., to-day, and will be between:—

JODHPORE 1st Team.	vs.	JODHPORE 2nd Team.
Colours—Black.		Colours—Black & Orange.
Dhokul Singh.		Shivnath Singh.
Major Beatson.		Man Singh.
Maharaj Sir Pertab Singh.		Goman Singh.
Heerji Singh.		Heer Singh.

Umpires: Captain Phayre and Captain Lawrence.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

DOUBLES.

THE following is the draw:—

	1st Tie	2nd Tie	Final.
Capt S C Smith / C H S Boggs vs. L M Lucas / J G Greig			
E F Nicholson / A K Oliver	bye		
T Devine / J Nissen	bye		
A J Brooks / A J Besley	bye		

1st Tie to be played on or before the 17th October: 2nd Tie on or before 19th October. Final on 20th October.

THE EXTENSION OF THE P. W. BUILDING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You must have noticed, or will notice in your paper a notice inviting tenders for the construction of a wing to the west to the Public Works offices. I think they are making an architectural and professional mistake in proposing it to the west side. The wing if thus placed will deprive the building of its ventilation ground to top floors, and of light more or less according to the movements of the sun, north or south. I hope, therefore, you will, in pointing out this mistake of Government engineers, which they are committing more by accident than by deliberate intention, do good to the public in general and the occupants in particular.—Yours, &c., J. E.

Oct. 14.

MR. MARSDEN, who is in custody on the charge of murdering his wife and son, and wounding his daughter at Dalhousie, will, it is believed, be defended on his trial by Mr. Gouldsbury. He was, arrested with some difficulty, and threatened to shoot the Civil Surgeon also.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE POONA NATIVE INSTITUTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 14.

H. E. LORD HARRIS presided last night at a very crowded gathering at the above Institution, situate in the heart of the city. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood, Mr. J. F. Fleet, and a large gathering of European and Native nobles and gentlemen were also present. The meeting was held in a large quadrangle, specially decorated for the occasion. There was a display of seats and carpets of every hue and color, and the gay dresses of many of the notabilities present helped to light up the scene.

Lord Harris, on arrival, was received by some of the members, whilst a choir sang some welcome verses to their Excellencies, containing the usual amount of hyperbole. One of the verses states "As the peacocks feel greatly delighted at the sight of unfailing clouds of autumnal season, so feel we at your Excellency's presence here amongst us."

The Principal of the Institution read a very exhaustive report, in which he noted the progress of the schools from the year 1874, and quoted from the reports of the institution, furnished by Mr. T. B. Kirkham and Mr. E. Giles, to show how satisfied they were with the state of things prevailing in the schools. The number and castes of the pupils now attending are: Brahmins, 470; non-Brahmins, 110; Mahomedans, 10; Parsees, 8; Jews, 4; and Native Christians, 3. The work is carried on by twenty-five teachers. The report was followed by a distribution of prizes and some recitations and dialogues by the students, some singing, and decorating with flowers, and distribution of *pan supari*, &c. H. E. Lord Harris next addressed the assembly, and, after apologising for removing the large garland placed round his neck, expressed his pleasure at being present that evening. He had visited the Institution four years ago at the request of his friend Lord Mark Kerr, who took a great interest in the association. He admitted that his absence was from no want of invitations, but rather from press of engagements and a feeling that it was not a good practice to visit the same institution every year. He was pleased to hear from the report of the progress which the Institution was making. He complimented the pupils who had recited on their excellent pronunciation of English, and praised the capital selection which had been made in the pieces for recitation. He drew attention to the praiseworthy efforts which were being made to help on the education of the backward classes, and the larger number of scholarships allotted to them. In pointing out the large number of teachers attached to the school, his Excellency stated that in his own school there were twice as many boys to each teacher as in this one, and mentioned it as a matter for congratulation as the masters could pay more attention to each scholar. He pointed out to the teachers the value both now and in after life of impressing upon the boys the value of maintaining the honour of the school. They must teach the boys their behaviour as part and parcel of the traditions of the school. His lordship said he was proud when he saw it announced that Lord Elgin had been appointed Viceroy of India, not only because he was an old friend of his, but because he belonged to the school to which he (Lord Harris) belonged, and of which they were proud—Eton. Lord Elgin, Lord Wenlock, and himself were not only at Eton together, but were in the same tutor's house at the same time. He had reason to feel proud of the school and the house which had produced three persons, who by one or other political party were considered capable of managing the affairs of India. His Excellency promised to do what he could to forward the interests of the Institution, and to get its present condition properly enquired into, and assured his audience that Government were doing all they could to assist education. His Lordship again expressed himself as pleased with this and his former visit, and was pleased to make the acquaintance—slight though it was—of the youth of Poona City, to whom he wished prosperity and success in life. The proceedings closed with the National Anthem in Marathi.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE camp offices of army headquarters open in Fort William on 20th November.

One squadron of the 6th Bombay Cavalry has been withdrawn from Khelat to Quetta.

LIEUTENANT R. G. B. LOVETT, Welsh Fusiliers, has qualified for appointment of a Acting Pay Master.

LIEUTENANT K. H. JACKSON has been transferred from the 20th Panjab Infantry of 19th Bengal Lancers.

THE Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles have abandoned the intention of holding a camp-of-exercise this month.

LIEUTENANT R. L. Benwell, 2nd Dragoon Guards, has been appointed to the 2nd Bombay Lancers, on probation for the Staff Corps.

STAFF-LIEUTENANT PEACH, Intelligence Branch, has passed the Staff College examination, and proceeds to join the College at an early date.

SANCTION has been accorded to the withdrawal of the present prohibition against the use of vernacular signalling by native corps at instruction, and when acting independently of British signallers.

LIEUTENANTS C. B. Chamley, Seaforth Highlanders; H. M. Trenchard, Scots Fusiliers; and D. R. Paton-Manchester Regiment, have been posted to 1st Battalions of their respective Regiments.

THE Government have approved of Captains Stuart, Bell, Bicknell and Babington, of the Ordnance Department, being deputed to England on duty, for the purpose of undergoing certain courses of instruction next year.

GOVERNMENT have agreed to increase the fitting allowance for the alteration of ready-made clothing supplied to native infantry regiments in the Bengal Presidency from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12-8, with effect from 1st April next.

MESSRS. REMINGTON and Co. will shortly issue Memoirs of the Mutiny, by Colonel Francis Cornwallis Maude, V.C., C.B., who commanded the Artillery of Havelock's column: with this is incorporated the personal narrative of John Walter Sherer, C.S.I., formerly Magistrate of Cawnpore.

AN important alteration is about to be made in section XV, vol ii, Indian Army Regulations, the section regulating the management of Regimental Institutes. This takes the form of an addition to para. 1803, and prescribes that all orders for goods on behalf of an Institute shall be signed by the officer in charge of the Department for which the goods are required.

THE relief programme of the field batteries in the Madras Presidency has been revised as under: the 5th at St. Thomas' Mount to Bangalore; the 19th at Bellary to England; the 23rd at Bangalore to St. Thomas' Mount; the 29th in England to Belgaum; the 42nd at St. Thomas' Mount to Secunderabad; the 45th in England to Bellary; the 49th at Secunderabad to St. Thomas' Mount; and the 76th at Belgaum to England.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence:—*Out of India*. On private affairs—Captain J. A. Orr-Ewing, 16th Lancers; Lieutenant K. R. Mackenzie, Seaforth Highlanders; Captain J. H. Balfour, 13th Bengal Lancers; Lieutenant H. C. Holman, 16th Bengal Cavalry; Lieutenant H. A. Vallings, 24th Punjab Infantry, for 12 months. Lieutenant-Colonel B. Channer, 2nd Bengal Infantry, for 10 months. Major B. R. N. Sturt, 2nd Punjab Infantry, for 9 months. On medical certificate—Captain R. de H. Burton, Middlesex Regiment, for 6 months. Lieutenant M. E. L. Bruce, Derbyshire Regiment, and Lieutenant H. E F gan, 1st Punjab Infantry, for 12 months. Captain R. O. Kellett' Royal Irish Regiment, and Lieutenant A. Dingwall, Gordon Highlanders, have been granted 60 days' and 28 days' privelege leave, respectively. Major H. H. Mathias, Gordon Highlanders, has been granted 15 days' extension of leave.

SPEAKING of the so-called cordite scandal Mr. Hanbury in the House of Commons made some pertinent remarks on the treatment of inventors generally by the military authorities. The War Office officials, he said, were placed in a position which enabled them practically to pick the brains of the inventors who came before them and apply the results, sometimes for the benefit of Government, and sometimes for their own. This passage is recalled to memory by hearing that all the compressed fodder now being sent up to Chilas is being taken—not from Mr. Charles Rodgers, but from some other firm. It is true that Mr. Rodgers is the inventor of the system of compressing fodder which has proved such a success in this country. But what of that? says the Military Department: there are other people in the market now the process has come to be generally understood, and if we use Mr. Rodgers' fodder we shall have to pay him a royalty. So the original benefactor is put on one side, and the contract goes to the lowest bid. All the same it may be doubted whether it is sound policy for a country, even from a business point of view, to put enterprise and invention at a discount.

THE MISSION AT KABUL.

KABUL, Oct. 5.

ON the 29th September I sent you my fourth letter from Barikab, describing the doings and sayings of the Mission up to that date. Since then we have reached our destination under the best auspices, and my long telegram of the 2nd instant described very fully our arrival and reception. Telegrams, however, must necessarily be somewhat condensed, and at the risk of being accused of repetition, I am sending you this further account by letter, in order to preserve the continuity of these literary efforts.

On the 30th September we crossed the Latiband Kotal, two miles from Barikab; the old post of Sehbaba, was passed on the left, the sole guardian of which is now an old Fakir. Crossing the bed of the Tezin nullah, now perfectly dry, we commenced the ascent of the Lataband Kotal. For five miles we followed the old cart road through low hills, apparently scattered promiscuously about the face of the country—not a tree, scarcely anything which could be dignified by the name of a shrub, only a small amount of low scrubby vegetation, on which camels might possibly pick up a precarious livelihood, but stones everywhere. After five miles of this the old cart-road bent round to the right, to the lower Kotal, and we went straight up a stony nullah, at a steeper gradient, which led us to the top in two miles. From here we looked down over the Kabul Valley, and could make out Kabul, with the well marked heights under which it lies, dimly visible in the morning haze. A steady descent now brought us to our camp at the deserted Lataband post, locally known as Smatz, or Smach Mulla Umar, from some departed saint, who here took up his abode in some caves, at the side of the road, a short distance beyond the post. This camp formed a curious little basin surrounded by high hills, towering two or three thousand feet above; there are a large number of springs and some little cultivation, but no village; you look back on the Lataband and forward on to the low Kotal leading out to Butkhak and the Kabul Valley. Some of the party climbed an old picquet hill to the south, and were repaid by a good view; others tried shooting, but it is not even a country for a respectable "chikore" for the low hills are smooth and bare, affording little or no cover. The first instant brought us to Butkhak in the Kabul Valley, where cultivation on a large scale commences; but the crops were all off the ground, and at a little distance one could not distinguish cultivated ground from the stony "maira," or lower hill slopes.

In the evening we all climbed a hill a few hundred feet above the valley, and were well repaid by a fine view. The Khurd Kabul lay behind us, the Sang-i-Navishta gorge of the Logar river was seen to the west, beyond which lies Charasia. Next could be distinguished the Biri Hissar, Takht-i-Shah, Sher Darwaza and Asmai heights. At the base of the two latter lay the city of Kabul, dim with the smoke of its evening fires, and half hidden in the trees and orchards surrounding it. On the left of the city was the Bala Hissar, with its defensive walls culminating on the Sher Darwaza peak. Beyond this, and forming the background, rose the Paghman range, rugged and bare looking at this distance, and the north of the picture was filled in by the main range of the Hindu Kush, with its lofty spurs running down to the Kabul river near the Lataband pass. There seemed an unbroken mass ending in the high hill above Lataband, south of the Kabul River, and it appeared quite impossible that there should be an outlet of the river here through mountains rising two or three thousand feet above the plain. Even knowing that the stupendous gorge of the Tang-i-Gharu lay here, we could not distinguish the point where the river entered it. In the foreground were the Siah Sang heights partly concealing Kabul, and more to the north and low Bemaru hills, with Sherpur lying at the base, the wall being just distinguishable in parts. We watched the scene with mingled feelings until the sun sunk behind the Takht-i-Shah. Several of us saw Kabul for the first time, though it seemed strangely familiar through the medium of historical works. The British Agent had come out in the afternoon to meet Sir Mortimer, but the details of our reception were being kept as a surprise, and had not been communicated to him. The Agent, Sirdar Mahomed Afzal Khan, is the head of the Gandipuris in the Dera Ismail Khan district, and was an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab Commission. In 1880 when the Dera Ismail Khan district was denuded of troops he did excellent service by holding the Waziri border entirely with levies, chiefly his own men. For this service he was promoted into the higher branch of the Commission as an Assistant Commissioner and Statutory Civilian. He has now been British Agent at Kabul for more than two years; he speaks English with great facility.

On the 2nd instant we started from camp about the usual time, 6-45, and on approaching the Bagrami bridge over the Logar river, about half way to Kabul found the first sign of the arrangements, for our reception in a body of cavalry drawn up, on our left, in neat dark uniforms with red facings. This corps saluted and were directed to fall in behind us as a personal escort. The Sipah Salar informed Sir Mortimer that this was the Shahi Risala, or Amir's Body-guard, composed of "Khanzadas" or members of the Khans and better class; that each man had a syce to groom his horse and other special privileges; they were much better horsed and turned out than the other cavalry we had seen. The Colonel especially was a good-looking well-dressed man, with an air of breeding about him. On crossing the Bagrami Bridge over the Logar river, now a mere trickling stream, we found the Amir's private carriages drawn up at the side of the road, four excellently appointed barouches, and a victoria of the best manufacture, and nearly new. I had no idea such carriages existed in Kabul, and some slight chaff had been indulged in as to when we should meet the drags; this was due to the fact that at Peshawur the R.A. and 9th B. L. had brought the officers of the Mission out to Jamrud in style. The Amir was, however, not to be outdone, and we entered Kabul in carriages which would have been creditable in London town. Sir Mortimer, the Sipah Salar and Lieutenant Manners-Smith entered the first, and the remaining officers sorted themselves into the other carriages.

Crossing the low ridge of the Siah Sang heights we skirted them until we reached the parade-ground lying under the Bala Hissar, which lay on our left, with the parade-ground to the right. Little seems now left in the Bala Hissar but ruins; the citadel appears to be still in fair order, but the outer walls are being dismantled, and the main entrance gate is now in process of being pulled down by the Amir's orders. At the corner of the parade ground, on which a large body of troops were drawn up, we turned sharp to the right, the road we had been following leading on to the Lahore gate of the city. As if to welcome us here saw the English stud horses belonging to the Amir coming down from the city gate. On the parade-ground were drawn up four battalions, with band in red in the centre, about 200 yards from the road; the regiments had different colour-ed uniforms and the impression on my mind was that two were in dark-blue or black, one in red, and one in yellow, but the rapid drive through, strange surroundings made it difficult to grasp details. On the right of the line and facing along the front could be seen rows of guns. This was the Amir's Artillery park, always kept at the spot and consisting of heavy field, and mountain guns, the latter similar to our screw guns, and made in the Amir's workshops. The Infantry were in contiguous line of quarter columns, and a royal salute was given as Sir Mortimer drove past the front, the band played "God save the Queen" and a salute of 21 guns was commenced from the Artillery park. The reception was a fitting one in every sense, and nothing more could have been desired in the way of honour to the British representative. Our route ran on between lines of willows, well-grown spreading trees, quite different to the stumpy old pollarded willow with which we are familiar in England. Our route here approached the city, round which we skirted, and a good many spectators had turned out to see the "tamasha." We soon crossed the Kabul river and saw the dome of the Amir's new "Ark," or citadel, to our left, French grey in colour, rising above the trees and line of barracks for the Amir's guards to the right front were the Bemaru heights and villages and orchards round Sherpur, but the outline of the cantonment could not be distinguished through the fringe of trees.

We now reached a broad road some fifty feet wide, shaded with fine willows at right angles to our course; the part to the right was the main road down to Sherpur, that to the left led past the Amir's new palace. We turned to the left along the palace gardens closed with a neat railing and open to view. To the right front the "Ark" itself could be indistinctly seen through the trees—half palace, half citadel, like the feudal baron's castles of old—a high mud wall or parapet was visible, flanked by semi-circular bastions, with a deep moat round it which can be filled by a sluice from the Kabul river. Nothing is visible of the palace within except the dome rising above the fortification. Almost in front of the main gate but outside the "Ark" is the Amir's hall of audience, both "Ark" and hall having been built by Amir Addul Rahman. At this point we were close to the city, in fact the palace bazaar joins on to it, and here there was a considerable crowd assembled. We turned sharp to the right round the palace enclosure; a long line of buildings on the right within it, the backs being to the road, were the Government offices. Abdur Rahman is before anything a man of business, and there is probably no ruler in the world who personally transacts so much of the business of his country and knows so much of the details of Government. Another turn to the left brought us facing the Deh-i-Mazung gap. And here we passed between Chandaul, the Kizilbash, or Shia quarter on the left, and Deh-i-Afghanan on the right. We soon crossed the Kabul river, here almost dry, and saw rising before us the tall chimney of Mr. Pyne's workshops, situated right in the gap on the left bank of the Kabul river, here trained by stone retaining walls to prevent erosion of the banks. The workshops are almost hidden as you drive up by a fine vineyard belonging to the Amir; they are also enclosed by a wall, under which are built houses for some of the employes who are natives of India. The workshops are about to be extended by the building of paper mill. An invonation for Afghanistan is the ten miles line of railway now being laid from the workshops to a marble quarry beyond Sherpur. The first railway has proved a great step in advance as a civiliser in other countries and will no doubt have a similar influence up here.

We passed through the gap between the Asmai heights on the right and the Sher Darwaza on the left, with their old lines of defensive wall running up to the summits ending in the more modern forts. I wonder what Baber's remarks would be if he saw the Deh-i-Mazung gap as it now is, though, as evinced by his memoirs, he was somewhat in advance of his times, yet he hardly calculated on the factory chimney being seen in Kabul. The Chardeh Valley opened out before us, stretching across to the lofty Paghman range, at the foot of which lies the Amir's favourite summer residence, eighteen miles from Kabul, and also Paghman. Here we turned sharp round to the right, along the western foot of the Sher Darwaza and Takht-i-Shah heights. The Chardeh Valley is thickly covered with trees, chiefly poplar, but round all the villages are orchards of fruit trees, and on the lower slopes of the hills, water is evidently available, there are many thick groves of fruit trees of all kinds—apples, pears, apricots, &c. The present Amir evidently takes a personal interest in tree planting, for in the Kabul Valley much willow has been lately planted, mainly for the purpose of making charcoal, and in the Chardeh Valley an enormous quantity of poplars must have been planted of late years. This timber is chiefly used for building purposes. Our route still lay through well watered roads, shaded by willows and poplars—throughout the whole eight or nine miles we drove detachments of soldiers were posted here and there, who saluted as the procession passed. Shortly after passing through the Deh-i-Muzang gap Baber's tomb is passed, at least where the tomb is said to be, for a twenty-five feet enclosure wall entirely prevents any portion of it being seen. A few years ago the Amir built a palace inside the fine old garden surrounding the tomb, and it is now the residence of Sardar Habibulla, the Amir's eldest son. About here were encamped some infantry and cavalry, apparently his personal escort.

About 10 a.m. we reached our residence at Indaki, a charming spot surrounded by luxurious orchards at the foot of the Takht-i-Shah range. The house itself is built on the last knoll of a spur about 100 feet above the level of the Chardeh plain. The garden is in the terraces and somewhat new, but there are also old orchards. The house was built about two years ago by the Amir, as a summer residence for his son, Sardar Habibulla, but a more detailed description of it must be left to my next letter.—*Pioneer*.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL RICE CROP.

THE following is a summary of the district returns of the first forecast of the winter rice crop in Bengal, 1893 (to the 15th September):—

Character of the season.—The present season has been characterised by abnormally heavy rainfall in every part of these provinces, and by destructive floods in East Bengal and parts of North Bihar. The frequent and abundant showers which fell during the spring months, namely, from January to April, were generally favourable to the preliminary operations of cultivation. The rainfall during May, June, and July proved to be exceedingly heavy, and was favourable on the whole to the transplanting operations, except in very lowlying areas, such as Ulubaria in district Hooghly, Diamond Harbour, in the 24-Parganas, Kushtia, and Meherpur in district Nadia and the Sadar and Jhenida sub-divisions of district Jessore, which were submerged. Plentiful, though not excessive, rain also fell during August and the first-half of September, and favoured the progress of the operations. During August, however, all the districts of the Dacca Division and Tippera in East Bengal, and parts of Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Champaran, and Bhagalpur in North Bihar were visited by sudden and severe floods, which either killed or considerably damaged the standing crop, and also interfered with transplanting of seedlings in many places. On the whole the season has been favourable to the winter rice crop in spite of its excessively wet character. Except in those limited areas where the crop could not be sown or transplanted owing to excessive accumulation of water, or was subsequently damaged by floods, the heavy rainfall of the season has been more beneficial than otherwise.

Area cultivated.—The total area estimated to have been cultivated with winter rice in the current year is 30,441,364 acres against 29,160,111 acres in 1892, and thus shows an increase of 4·2 per cent. over the area sown last year. The only districts and sub-divisions which show a falling off in area, amounting to 10 per cent. and upwards, are the Tamluk sub-division of Mindnapore (14 per cent.), the Howrah (20 per cent.) and Ulubaria (17 per cent.), sub divisions of Hooghly, 24-Parganas (15 per cent.), Nadia (17 per cent.), Mymensingh (13 per cent.), Darbhanga (11 per cent.), the Jajpur sub-division of Cuttack (13 per cent.), and Palamau (10 per cent.)

Character of the crop.—It will be seen on reference to the district returns that out of the 46 districts, 16 report a full average (16 annas), or more than a full average crop; 19 report crops varying in character from 12 to 16 annas; 10 from 8 to 12 annas; and only one district, namely Backergunge, has reported an 8-anna crop. Besides the district last mentioned several sub-divisions have reported an 8-anna or less than an 8-anna crop. These are the Ulubaria sub-division of Hooghly (8), the Diamond Harbour sub-division of the 24-Parganas (8), the Kustia (3) and Meherpur (8) sub-divisions of Nadia the Sadar (3) and Jhenida (6) sub-divisions of Jessore, the Madaripur sub-division of Faridpur (6), the Sadar and Bhola sub-division of Backergunge (6), Brahmanberia in Tippera (8), Samastipur in Darahanga (8), and the Sadar sub-division of Muzaffarpur (8). The prospects of the standing crop are on the whole evidently better than those of the crop of 1892, which was estimated at not less than 14 annas. Twenty-seven out of the 46 districts have reported the standing crop to be better than that of last year; six have reported equal crops to those of last year; and only thirteen have reported worse crops. The estimated outturn of the present year's crop may be safely assumed to be very nearly an average crop. The actual outturn of the crop will, however, depend, to a certain extent, on the occurrence or otherwise of sufficient rainfall during October.

AN Octacamund correspondent refers to a curious circumstance that theatened to interfere with the production of the piece *The Private Secretary* by a company of amateurs the other day. "Two or three days before the performance, on the very day in fact fixed for the dress rehearsal, one of the principal actors threw up his part with mysterious suddenness. The defaulter, in question, who is a well-known cleric, had taken a part under an assumed name, fearful of his Bishop's wrath, it was said, though the secret was generally known as to the identity of the person disguised under the *nom-de-guerre* of Mr. Hill. One of the characters (besides that of "The Private Secretary" himself) was to appear in the garb of a padre. "Mr. Hill" had promised to lend the gentleman who took this part a suit of his old sables, and, despite the knowledge of his withdrawal, "Douglas Cattermole," the player in question, confidently, the day before the performance, sent up for the reverend gentleman's kit. He did not get the kit, but something that he did get instead, in the shape of a letter, made him, I am told, very angry. Luckily the chaplain of the station, not being a bigot, and seeing no harm in private theatricals, even to the extent of helping them by the loan of his clothes, nobly came to the rescue, and so another apparently insurmountable difficulty was overcome, while the part of 'Old Cattermole' was pluckily tackled at such short notice by another member of the company, who, it may be said, scored a great success in it."

THE percentage of sick in the Bombay army is calculated on the aggregate strength of non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, drummers, and rank and file present with regiments, detachments and convalescent depots; that is, the numbers present fit for duty and the numbers sick present are added together, the result being the aggregate strength whose sick are shown; or, to explain more fully as per rule of three, as the total sick present is to the total strength present, so is the proportionate result to the number 100. The return of general average of sick with number of deaths in the British army last made up, gives the following result:—

BRITISH ARMY.

	Percentage sick.	Number of deaths.
Royal Artillery	7·78	7
Cavalry	14·03	—
Infantry	9·08	11
NATIVE ARMY.		
Combined Army	3·48	8

The result shown above speaks volumes for the healthy state of the two armies, at the present time.

THE PRABHAS PATAN RIOTS REPORT COMMISSION.

(*Continued from Friday's Gazette.*)

THE Political Agent forwarded this document to the Resident at Baroda for the information of the Gaekwar on the 21st December 1850. The Gaekwar in January 1851 sent a complaint that the general explanation of the Junagrdh Durbar was not correct and he desired that the Political Agent should send his own man to enquire. The camp of the Political Agent was at Prabhas Pattan and he sent his Dufterdar to make enquiries in the presence of the parties. The report of the Dufterdar, if made, cannot be found, but the result of the enquiry is embodied in the Yadi of the Political Agent dated 16th June 1851, to the following effect:—There is an old well in the vicinity of Dehotsurg which it is pretended is the mosque: an arrangement was set on foot to engage a fakir to reside there. This was too much to do at a place sacred to the Hindus and thereupon the Nawab was communicated with desiring that the mosque should not be used. This order is carried out. On this communication from the Political Agent, the Gaekwar sent another Yad in October 1851, in which he remarked regarding the arrangements made that although it had been mentioned that the old wall would not be used as a mosque, yet if the additions to the wall were allowed to remain they would be obnoxious in future, and that therefore the additions should be removed and the wall reduced to its original state. This Yadi was shown to the Junagadh Durbar who sent the following reply on the 26th January 1852:—Everything has been done as per our Yadi dated 27th December 1850, but on the report of Dufterdar Thakurshi Kanjashi when the Sompra Brahmins and the Mahomedans were called before Survani Habibkhan it was found that the late Nawab had made every arrangement with due regard to justice. There is an old mosque near Dehotsurg: it being in a shattered state the Mahomedans with a view to repair it had replaced the *Kangras*, and had retained the services of a fakir. The Hindus complained that inconvenience was caused by the sprinking of the water. After enquiries it was ordered that the mosque should not be used and that the fakir should not be engaged. This order contented the Hindus: how then does the Gaekwar write that the *Kangras* should be removed? If anyone wanted to repair a dilapidated Hindu temple, he could do so, but if any objection should be taken he could not place his idol there. But it has never happened that for such reasons a temple when raised should be demolished and the same argument holds good with regard to the mosque. The use of the Musjid is forbidden; if now permission be granted to demolish it passions will again be heated and a catastrophe would be the result. The Political Agent in forwarding the copy of the reply on the 28th January 1852, wrote that nothing more in due justice could be demanded from the Nawab The Durbar having thus decided the matter on the 27th December 1852 there seems to have arisen no dispute for 39 years, but in 1889 the Mahomedans assembled in the Juma Musjid and resolved that this question as well as the question regarding the privilege of fishing, and the dispute regarding Ramrikh was not settled to their satisfaction: they would not hold their taboot procession until these questions were so settled, nor would they immerse the taziahs. The Dewan opened an enquiry on the 4th September 1889 and the explanations of the parties were noted. The Mahomedan contended that the Hindus had demolished the *Kangras*. The Dewan visited the place and recorded the following opinion:—"There are *kangras* on third of the wall; the rest has none. They have not fallen within a short period. If they had been demolished this could not have been done in recent times. In the Dehotsurg is a pipul tree close to a wall which seems to be of five years growth. The Mahomedans say that the Hindus recently built a small temple, but nobody says at what time it was built. The Hindus however attribute its existence to ancient times and assert that the Brahmachari used to reside there: the Mahomedans say that two rooms adjacent to the temple were in the possession of a fakir, but the Hindus say that the said two rooms were occupied by the Sadhus. The pipul tree alluded to is known by the name of Buldeoji and the Hindus water it. There had been a large pipul tree but it had fallen down without and the present tree has grown from its roots. Bhat Nathoo Naranji and Kuba Pranshanker declare on oath that there was an old pipul tree but they cannot tell whether the young tree grew out of its roots. The old tree fell in 1878 or 1879. A Hahomedan, Poonja Nohrjamal, declared on oath that there was no old pipul on the place where the young one had sprung. The new tree was sown five year ago, but the old tree was on a verandah near the demolished mosque. The decision of the Dewan is embodied in an arbitration dated 29th September 1889, and in that he has decided the issues and followed the decision of the Nawab in Colonel Lang's letter, dated 16th June 1851. This decision was not communicated to the parties until 10th July 1890 and when it was communicated the Mahomedans refused to sign it. On the 1st October 1889 the Vahiwatdars of Verawal and Patan under instructions had caused the verandah to be dug up with a view to find the roots of the old pipul tree from which the Hindus allege the new tree originated. They reported that an old root had been found under the verandah on the side of the river about 5 wams from the new tree. It was eight hands in length and grew from north to south: its thickness was 15 inches. They gave it as their opinion that it was the root of the old tree.

On the 17th January 1890, the Dewan sent an order to the Vahivatdars of Veraval and Patan telling them that the statement of the Hindus was found untrue, therefore the young pipul should be uprooted and planted towards the river, and if it would not grow, another tree should be planted in its place. On the 21st April 1890, the Vahivatdar planted a tree about a foot away; the Hindus thereupon assembled in the temple of Somnath and despatched telegrams on all sides protesting against the proceeding. On the 26th April the Vahivatdar sent a message reporting that during the night time the tree he had planted had been uprooted. By a Shera dated 11th May 1890 an order was made to plant another tree; on the 23rd June 1890 the Vahivatdar reported that a pipul tree had commenced growing in the original place and some smaller ones by its sides were shooting up. On the 30th July 1890 a report was sent by the Vahivatdar that a branch of the old tree fell on the wall of the mosque with the result that 6 *Kangras* and a small portion of the wall were destroyed, and that the branch was still on the wall. He was ordered to allow the branch to remain on the wall and shortly afterwards a further portion of the wall gave way. On the 6th August the Mahomedans addressed a complaint to the Dewan to the effect that the Hindus on or about the 4th had destroyed the wall and requested that it should be repaired at the expense of the Hindus, but decision on this petition was postponed pending enquiry. On the 25th August the Police Superintendent reported that the Mahohomedans displayed an intention of building the wall near Dehotsurg and would immerse their tazzias in the river on that side. He was ordered not to allow the construction of the wall, nor to allow tazias to be immersed at any other than the usual place. After this a Mahomedan Judge of Junagadh, Mr. Gholam Mahomed Bawamia Munshi, Barrister-at-law, was sent with two others to the place of dispute to enquire, take down depositions and report on the following questions:—(1) Whether the alleged mosque was destroyed by anyone. (2) Whether the branch of the pipul tree fell naturally. (3) Whether the Hindus had planted a new tree. The committee examined 10 witnesses, and ordered the Mahomedans to give the name of the person who cut the branch with a view to injuring the wall of the mosque, and to bring evidence against him. The committee reports that the enquiry was adjourned over and over again to allow complaints to be brought against certain persons and to submit evidence against them, but the Mahomedans failed to do so, and hence they consider the complaints unfounded. Burgess, in his notes on the history of Sourastra, writing on this subject, remarks that on the banks of the Hiran river we find Dehotsurg or Devasurg an old pipul tree, a small temple by its side and small huts like cells; the place is holy, because the new pipul tree has grown from the old one under which Krishna was shot by the Bhil in mistake for a deer.'

XXXIII. But tradition does not give weight to this story. The Brahmins and others of the place believe that Krishna was shot at a place called Bhalka, a mile away from here, and that his body was burnt on the banks of the Hiran near Dehotsurg. Whichever of the two may be true, it is beyond doubt that the place is most sacred in the eyes of the Hindus.

XXXIV. The present dispute is with regard to a sheltered wall and a platform in its vicinity. The Mahomedans claim to use the wall after having repaired it, as a mosque, and they contend that about July 1890 the Hindus cut down a branch of the pipul tree, which has destroyed the wall.

XXXV. The Hindus say that the branch fell naturally and argue that according to the order of Colonel Lang it was prohibited to repair and use the building.

XXXVI. The question of cutting the branch with the object of destroying the wall is of little importance, because it does not affect the right of the Mahomedans to repair the wall, and if the Mahomedans have a right the matter would be of importance only when the question arose as to who was to pay the repairing expenses.

XXXVII. Evidence has been produced to show that the branch was purposely cut, but it does not appear satisfactory to us.

XXXVIII. Evidence has also been produced to prove the use of the mosque after the prohibitive order of Colonel Lang in 1851, but it is not credible in our opinion.

XXXIX. The Dewan has made note in his proceedings to the effect that in 1889, *i.e.*, before the fall of the branch, he had visited the mosque and found *Kangras* on a third of the wall, none being on the rest. From present appearance of the top of the wall and from the number of *Kangras* now fallen, his statement is corroborated, and therefore we conclude that on account of the prohibitive order of the Junagadh Durbar against the use of the mosque, the wall was never completed.

XL. The Hindu give us to understand that the wall is part of the wall surrounding the pipul tree of Buldeoji.

XLI. Colonel Lang, in his letter, dated 16th June 1857, says that there had been an old wall which had the appearance of a mosque, but to make it into a mosque by the engagement of a fakir would be objectionable to the Hindus therefore the Nawab had been told to prohibit the engagement of a fakir. From this it appears that there was an old wall having the appearance of a mosque but not in use: the Mahomedans attempted to bring it to use, but it being in a sacred place of the Hindus its use was forbidden by order of Colonel Lang.

XLII. Now from the time the Junaghdh Durbar prohibited the use of the Mosque (1850) till the dispute arose in 1889, regarding fishing in the Triveni, the Mahomedans have never attempted to repair or use the Mosque. In June 1889 the Mahomedans were preparing to repair it.

XLIII. In the Yadi of the Junagadh Durbar, dated 27th December 1850, it was mentioned that the mosque was desolate, which goes to show that it was not in use even before Colonel Lang's order.

(*To be continued.*)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 11.

Roosmale-Cocq, Lieut, Bo, 3rd L I, from leave, from England.

OCTOBER 12.

Jones, Lt-Col. Bo, 2nd Lanc, on leave, from Poona.

OCTOBER 13.

Maberly, Lt, Bengal, Comt Dept, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.

OCTOBER 14.

Wellby, Lt, Bengal, 18th Hussars, on leave, from England.
Wimberley, Lt, Bo, S W Borderers, on duty, from Aden.
Campbell, Major, Bengal, 2nd High, on leave, from England.
Sykes, Lieut, Bengal, 2nd Dragn Gds, on leave, from England.
Walker, Capt, Ms, 19th Hussars, on leave, from England.
Wilson, Capt, Bo, Offg D A A G, on duty, from Deolalee.
Gwatkin, Major, Bengal, D A A G, on duty, from England.
Phayre, Capt, Bo, 3rd Cavly, on leave, to Deesa.
Wright, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, A M S, on leave, from Attock.
Witham, Lt, Bengal, 7th Dragn Gds, on leave, from England.
Roe, Surgn-Capt, Ms, I M S, from leave, from England.
Stratchley, 2nd-Lt, Bengal, 1st K R Rifles, from leave, from England.
Murdoch, Col, Bengal, R A, from leave, from England.
Hughes, Surgn-Major, Bengal, A M S, from leave, from England.
Bell, Lt, Bengal, 32nd Pioneers, from leave, from England.
Talbot, Major, Bengal, 11th Hus, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 10.

Bolton, Lt, Bo, 13th Infty, to Poona.

OCTOBER 12.

Ryley, Lt-Col, Bo, 1 L N Lanc Regt, on leave, to Matheran.

OCTOBER 14.

Halbrooke, 2nd Lt, Bo, Unattached on duty, to Poona.
Sharpe, Capt Bo, 2nd Middlesex Regt, on duty, to Quetta.
Sykes, Lt, Bengal 2nd Lt, Dran Gds, to rejoin, to Rawal Pindi.
Mears, Lt Ms, 2nd Infy, to join, to Belgaum.
Mears, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2nd Wilt, to join to Jhansi.
Ewing, Capt, Bengal 16th Lanc on leave, to England.
Knight, Vety-Lt, Bengal, A V D, on duty to Allahabad.
Martin, Surgn-Lt, Bengal, A M S, on duty, to Allahabad.
Scratchley, 2nd-Lt, Bengal, K R Rifles, to rejoin, to Gharial.
Ravenhill, 2nd-Lt, Bengal, 2nd R S Fusirs, on duty, to Sealkote.
Lawson, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, A M S, on duty, to Lahore.
Clarke, Vety-Lt, Bengal, A V D, on duty, to Jhansi.
Williams, Vety-Lt, Bengal, A V D, on duty, to Mean Meir.

OCTOBER 15.

Talbot, Major, Bengal, 11th Hussars, to rejoin, to Sealkote.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 16th October.

1. Extract from District and Garrisons orders:—No 514—Volunteers (Leave).—Leave of absence is granted to the undermentioned officers as follows:—Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, A. D. C., Commandant, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, from the 18th instant to the 12th November 1893, both days inclusive.

2. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to send in their requisitions for khaki clothing to the Quarter Master as early as possible, after which Non-commissioned Officers and Volunteers can be measured at the Tailor's shop Head-Quarters between the hours of 8 and 11 o'clock a.m., and 4 and 7 o'clock p.m.

3. Extract from General Orders:—No 493, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Frederick Arthur Foy, M. B., C. M., Gentleman, to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, vice W. McEvoy, deceased.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major, and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 16th October.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head Quarters
Tuesday, 17th instant, 8-30 p.m.—9 pr gun drill.
Wednesday, 18th instant, 6-30 p.m.—Carbine and squad drill.
Friday, 20th instant, 6-30 p.m.—25 pr gun drill.

Nesbit Road, Head Quarters.
Tuesday, 17th instant, 8-30 p.m.—25 pr gun drill.
Friday, 20th instant, 8-30 p.m.—25 pr gun drill.

2. Leave of absence for 2 months from the 20th instant is granted to Gunner P. M. Grant.

By Order.
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut., Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, Sept. 19.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Col A W L Anderson	Lieut J S Morris
Major J M T Badgley	Surg-Capt E Hudson, Med Estab
Major W J Orr	Surg-Capt W J Buchanan Med Estab.
Capt H W Seymour	
Lieut A J N Glasfurd	
Lieut H J Benn	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Surg-Capt E H Brown, B Med Estab, 6 mo MC	Lieut-Col D Heming, 89 days
Mr R Smeaton B Cov, furl to April 1, 1894	Major J M T Badgley, 7 days
Mr G W Place, B Cov, 3 weeks furl	Major A Howlett, 3 mo
Mr T H S Biddulph, B, 3 mo MC	Major J T Vaughan, 3 mo
Mr A B Gatherer, B, 2 mo furl	Capt H Mullaly, 1 mo
Mr R S Burns, B, furl to Jan 31, 1894	Capt E E Forbes, 3 mo
Mr H J Lloyd, B, 3 mo furl	Capt G S McD Elliot, 2 mo
Mr T M Horsfall, M Cov, 2 mo MC	Lieut A H Battye, 3 mo
Mr S B Murray, M, 1 mo furl	Lieut J G White, 4 mo
Mr C H B Burlton, M, 6 mo furl	Lieut F Rennick, 3 mo
Col J N B Atkinson, 6 days	Lieut N J H Powell, 6 mo
	Lieut J B S Alderson, 2 mo
	Hon Lieut A Heapy, to Nov 16, 1893
	Surg-Lieut-Col J Wilson, MD, Med Estab, 6 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major G F Wilson, B	Col G Swinley, CB
Capt W A Tindall, B	Col J A Temple
Brig-Surg-Lt-Col Cameron, B Med Estab	Lieut-Col E H Wilson
Mr L G Evans, B Cov	Lieut-Col W J A Birch
Mr T Smith, B	Major J M T Badgley
Mr R L Hennessy, B	Major A C Bruce
Mr S St C Lightfoot, B	Major D A A Macpherson
Mr F W Chanter, B	Major J de C D Meade
Mr H G H Keene, B	Capt H V Cox
Mr R S Burns, B	Capt H J Ryland
Mr J Hewetson, M Cov	Capt C J Fry
Mr C H B Burlton, M	Lieut E W A Denne
Mr C Lawder, M	Lieut H Brand
Mr F A H Elliot, CIE, Bo Cov	Lieut F N Burton
Mr J Sladen, Bo Cov	Lieut A W Warden
Mr F G Selby, Bo	Lieut F G C Humfrey
Col J B Atkinson	Surg-Major A W Mackenzie, Med Estab.
Col W F Prideaux	

THE *Times* Special Correspondent at Bangkok says the situation there is again strained owing to the dictatorial attitude assumed by the French plenipotentiary, who is evidently determined to force concessions from Siam. The officers (Lt. de la Perouse, Lt. Melsart, Ensign de V. Howart, and Capt. Gicquel) of the French vessels which—according to the general impression at the time ascended the Menam as "the result of a misconception if not a disobedience," have (the *Standard's* Paris correspondent reports) been decorated with the Order of the Legion of Honour for "good conduct." The military medal has been conferred on the petty officers and engine-drivers. In order to quicken the action of the Siamese authorities in submitting to the demands of the French plenipotentiary, two more ships are to be added to the French squadron. M. Develle is understood to regard the demands of M. de Vilers as "the natural development of the ultimatum," and to be determined—if Siam should prove recalcitrant—to "enforce those claims by arms if it should be found necessary."

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—BY FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 29TH SEPTEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Peninsular, Captain C. E. Baker, with the Overland Mails of September 29, arrived in Bombay Harbour, at 7 a.m. on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Rev and Mrs Haig	Mr A W John
Miss Tucker	Miss Blakeway
Miss Braddon	Miss Campbell
Mr and Mrs Harvey & infant	Capt and Mrs Franks
r and Mrs Dennys	Mrs H Cook and infant
Miss Duff and nephew	Sir F Pollock
Capt and Mrs Hogge & infant	Mr De Courcy
Miss Peard	Mr G M Darby
Mrs J Conder & 2 daughters	Mr G Vibart
Surg-Capt Wright	Mr G S Carey
Col and Mrs Rogers	Mr C S Bayley
Mrs and Miss Hamilton	Mr C V Leefe
Mrs Cordue	Mr S Penny
Archdeacon McCarthy	Surg-Col and Mrs Calthorpe
Miss Kimmins	Mrs Paley, and daughter
Miss King	Mr Budroodin
Miss Fox	Mr Witham
Miss Smith	Miss Thompson
Lieut-Col and Mrs Macgregor	Mr Ross Scott
Capt and Mrs Pinhey	Miss Harris
Miss Mackintosh	Miss Bowden
Surg-Capt and Mrs Roe	Mr Mackintosh
Mr A W Orr	Mr H Donner
Mrs P Thomas and infant	Mr and Mrs Cavendish and infant
Mrs Abercrombie, child and infant	Mr and Mrs Long
Miss Pearson	Dr and Mrs O'Donnel and infant
Surg-Major Silcock	Dr Farmer
Mrs Johns	Dr O'Donnell
Mrs Wharton, 2 children and infant	Mr and Mrs Hogarth
Miss J Franklin	Mr H Hannah
Mrs Tagart	Surg-Maj and Mrs Corkery and 2 infants
Mr and Mrs Robinson	
Mr and Mrs C Jehanghir	Mr and Mrs Menzies and 2 Misses Menzies
Mr R L Harris	
Maj F E Bicker	Miss E Pitt
Mrs A Smith	Mr Kothare
Mr Stansfied	Mr A O Parkin

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs Clarke	Mr J P Rawlins
Major Duperier	Mr Crawford
Mr G W Martyn	Dr F Noelling
Mr J Handcock	Mr Moir
Surg-Major Dwyer	Lord E Talbot
Mr and Mrs J Bell	Mr G J Hynes
Mr G Palmer	Mr G H List
Mrs Mackintosh	Mr T Fernandez
Mr Robertson	Mr R Rust
Mr G W Coxon	Mr J J Bond
Mr David Ezra	Mr W Connan
Mr S Brock	Mr H P Sykes
Surg-Major and Mrs Nixon	Mr Ivens
Mr Cubitt	Maj Campbell
Mrs Sassoon	Mr MacMinn
Mr and Mrs Meyer	Mr W W Murdoch
Mr Monk Smith	Mr S B Hills
Mr R A Cordner	Mr H H Haines
Mr W H Brady	Mr Yoosof
Mr and Mrs Crosthwaite and child	Mrs Waller
	Surg-Major Hughes
Mr Brookes	Mr Benjamin
Mr Scratchley	Mr Greenburg
Dr and Mrs Hitt, infant and child	Miss J M A Wallinger
	Miss Wallinger
Rev and Mrs Adams and 2 children	Mrs Spring
	Mrs Gerard
Mr D R Dady	Hon Mrs Lumley
Mr M Rustomjee	Mr M S Wellby
Capt and Mrs Walker	Mrs T A Taylor
Mr H W Lyle	Miss Moir
Col Bissett	Mr Beauchamp
Col Beaver	Mr and Mrs J C Shaw
Mr Tremenhere	Mr LeFann
Dr Khory	Mrs Yorke
Major F S Gwatkin	Lady Cecil Bertie
Mr E Rogers	Rev and Mrs Cobbold
Dr W Coates	Mr A F Woodburn
Lt H D Fraser	Mr Mehta
Mr R Sykes	Mr Beith

FROM ADEN.—Lt H Wimberley

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

THE COURT.

SIR R. G. HAMILTON has been appointed Her Majesty's Commissioner to inquire into the affairs of the island of Dominica.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, the Appropriation Bill was read a third time and then sent up to the House of Lords, where it was at once passed through all its stages, receiving a few hours later the Royal assent by Commission, along with several other Bills. The Upper House then adjourned till November 9, and the Lower till November 2.

POLITICAL.

Mr. Gladstone has issued a circular thanking his followers in the House of Commons for the support given to the Government during the last eight months.

Mr. Gladstone addressed a meeting of his political supporters in Edinburgh on Wednesday. After referring to the small progress made by Scottish measures during the Session, and to what he called the legislative famine for the rest of the Kingdom, resulting from the unsolved condition of the Irish question, he alleged that the responsibility for the present difficulties of Parliament lay mainly with the House of Lords, which had reversed the deliberate decision of the representative Chamber on the Home Rule Bill. He characterised as a monstrous innovation on the Constitution the claim of the Peers to correct the verdict of the House of Commons and to remit it to the judgment of the constituencies. He held that the House of Lords had by their action raised the issue of their own independent and irresponsible existence, and he believed that the Government and their supporters would yet attain the goal they were seeking.

IRELAND.

Mr. W. O'Brien, addressing his constituents at Cork, on Monday night, declared that what the Irish advocate of Home Rule had most to fear was not the opposition of the House of Lords, but disunion in their own ranks. Mr. O'Brien also stated to a deputation at Cork on Tuesday that the Government had promised to bring in a Bill next Session dealing with the position of the evicted tenants, a question on which, he alleged, their existence as a Ministry depended.

At the National League meeting in Dublin, on Tuesday, Mr. Harrington, M. P., and other speakers vehemently condemned the conduct of the Anti-Parnellite party both in reference to the Home Rule Bill and to the Paris funds.

At a meeting of the National Federation executive in Dublin on Wednesday an angry collision took place between Mr. T. Healy, M. P., and Mr. Condon, M.P., the latter accusing the former of threatening to wreck the party if he could not have his own way.

GENERAL.

Lord Roberts was presented with the freedom of the burgh of Inverness on Monday, and in acknowledging the compliment paid a high tribute to the soldierly qualities of the Scottish regiment.

On Monday, being the anniversary of the relief of Lucknow, many members of Havelock and Outram's force dined together, in commemoration of that event, at the Hotel Metropole, under the presidency of General Sir W. Olpherts, V. C.

Mr. H. Fowler, President of the Local Government Board, was entertained on Friday at dinner at Wolverhampton (the borough he represents in Parliament) and presented with his portrait, in recognition of his services to the town. In his reply he reviewed the work of his department in connexion with the public health, the poor law, and other matters.

The autumnal meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce began at Plymouth on Tuesday, about 300 delegates attending. Sir A. Rollit, M.P., the President, delivered an introductory address, touching upon the relations between capital and labour, and indicating the signs of improvement in the commercial and industrial outlook of the country. Resolutions were subsequently carried in favour of courts of conciliation for settling labour disputes, protection of British interests in Siam, and other matters. On Wednesday, Sir Courtenay Boyle, Permanent Secretary of the Board of Trade, described the dangers to which commerce and industry were exposed, and urged that they could be more effectively combated by the Chambers of Commerce themselves than by any State Department.

A deputation from the men employed on the London and North-Western Railway waited on Sir George Baden-Powell, M.P., at Liverpool, on Saturday, to ask for his help in framing a clause enabling them to maintain their present provident and insurance system, and to contract themselves out of the Employers' Liability Bill. The hon. gentleman expressed his readiness to further that object.

At the annual conference of the Institute of Journalists in Lincoln's Inn-hall on Friday, M. Zola delivered an address in French on "Anonymity in Journalism." The members of the Institute dined together at the Crystal Palace on Saturday night, when M. Zola and other speakers responded to the toast of "The Foreign and Colonial Guests."

The Iron and Steel Institute opened its autumnal sitting at Darlington on Tuesday, under the presidency of Mr. Windsor Richards, and the reading and discussion of interesting papers contributed by the members has been continued from day to day.

The Welsh Land Commission closed its sittings for the country of Carnarvon on Saturday, after receiving the evidence of a miscellaneous group of witnesses.

Several fresh cases of cholera have occurred during the past week at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Grimsby, Great Yarmouth, and a few other places.

The death is announced, at Bath, in his 97th year, of Captain Gammell, formerly of the Gordon Highlanders, and the oldest surviving officer of the Peninsular War.

Mr. Thos. Hawksley, the eminent civil engineer, died at Kensington on Saturday, in his 87th year.

Mr. Albert Moore, the well-known painter, died on Monday, in London, in his 52nd year. The death is also announced of Mr. Benjamin Whitworth, formerly M.P. for Drogheda, in his 77th year.

The crisis in the coal trade still continues, and both wholesale and retail prices of fuel have greatly advanced. A number of collieries in Derbyshire, which were closed by the strike, have, however, been re-opened, and at a meeting of miners held at St. Helen's, Lancashire, on Tuesday, a resolution was carried in favour of the resumption of work by all men who can do so at the old rate of wages. A similar decision has been come to by the Pendlebury miners.

H. M. S. Camperdown ran aground on Monday morning while leaving Malta harbour, but was a few hours afterwards floated again, the divers reporting that she had sustained no damage.

A race for £200 a side and the Sculling Championship Cup was rowed on the Thames on Monday from Putney to Mortlake between George Bubear, Champion of England, and Tom Sullivan, Champion of New Zealand, the latter winning by five lengths.

Early on the morning of the 21st inst. Miss Montague, a chorus singer at the Empire Theatre, was walking in the immediate vicinity of her lodgings, Regent-square, King's-cross, with a Mr. Garcia, a stockbroker, when Leo Percy, electrician, who was formerly engaged to Miss Montague, shot both of them dead with a revolver, and afterwards committed suicide. The Coroner's jury have since found that Percy was insane when he committed the terrible deed.

An inquest was opened on Tuesday at Bathampton on the remains of a young woman found in a cave on Hampton Down, near Bath, on Saturday. Medical evidence showed that the skull had been violently fractured. The inquiry stands adjourned.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday, George Stow Hill, clerk, Frank Goldred, architect, and four other defendants were convicted, after a trial lasting seven days, of conspiracy to defraud in connection with bill transactions, and they received sentences varying from five years' penal servitude to seven months' hard labour.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Col J P Briggs, late B S C; Capt Gammell; Mr H Weaver; Mr Albert Moore; Mr H H Parker; Revd Dr Garrett; Mr Benjamin Whitworth; the Hon. D Jarrett; Alderman Richardson; Mr T Hawksley, F R S.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

THE following letter from Sir T. F. Wade is published in the *Times* :—

Sir,—You have been so liberal in the allotment of space to the testimony of witnesses examined by the Opium Commission that I have some hesitation in asking you to find room for a few last words of mine. They ought to have been spoken when I was asked whether, as certain respectable authorities cited believe, a spontaneous abandonment of the export of opium from India to China would not infalibly be followed by results favourable to our commerce in general, and, what is of more serious consequence, to missionary enterprise.

My answers to both questions were not incorrect, but altogether insufficient. I said, in sum, that, as to trade, one great hindrance to its anticipated expansion would be the present system of abnormal taxation which dots the empire with branch collectorates, of whose operations it is frequently out of the power of the Central Government to inform itself with accuracy, but with which, both during the Tai-p'ing Rebellion and indeed since, the Government has found it difficult to dispense; while that, as regards religious missions, the grand means to the end, humanly speaking, was to be found in the provision of a more highly qualified missionary staff.

I do not withdraw from either position, but the ommission with which I charge myself is this—I ought to have replied that those who entertain the hope of improvement in the directions indicated above appear to me to forget that the paramount difficulty of the missionary, merchant, or political agent in China, the difficulty which accounts for all others, is that exclusivism which is of far older date than Western commerce or Western missions; an exclusivism which those ancient writings, with the pinciples set forth in which an educated Chinese is as familiar as was the Isralite of old with the Law and the Prophets, not only sanction but, it may be said, inculcate.

European trade I hold to have commenced only with the arrival of the Portuguse at the beginning of the sixteenth century. The earliest Romish missions which can be said to have secured a footing in the empire were only established about the end of the same century. I do not here take into account the appearance of the Nestorians in the sixth century nor the mission of John de Corvino in the thirteenth, as neither enterprise was allowed more than a comparatively brief term of existence. The hostility of the Confucianist to non-Confucian doctrines, whether indigenous or imported, is of far earlier date, and both Buddhist and Taoist have again and again been subjected to persecution, not always official, for both were at times specially favoured by the Chief of the State; and the root of the animosity thus manifested, to say nothing of other texts, is to be found, in my judgment, in the Confucian precept that strange principles are to be eschewed. I say this without ignoring the odium to which, on occasion, both Buddhist and Taoist were exposed on political grounds. To turn to the commercial side, the theoretic depreciation of all trade, and the denunciation of foreign trade in particular, admit of similar explanations, but the Chinese economist or statesman would advance other objections. We think him in error, but whether erring or not he will argue, as no doubt his fathers before him have been taught by the same teacher to argue, that while the temptations of gain-seeking are morally hurtful to the people, the intrusion of the foreign merchant deprives the people of the trade that should be theirs! In my own experience Chinese high in office and Chinese themselves in business have pursued this, to us extraordinary, line of argument, and I repeat that the mode of thought responsible for reasoning of this nature is of far greater antiquity than the apparition of European missionaries little more than two hundred years ago, or of European merchants at about the same date.

As to the import of opium, considered as a cause of quarrel between the Chinese Government and the foreign importer, it cannot be maintained that this had attained any such dignity until between sixty and seventy years ago. Dr. Edkins, in his valuable historical note upon opium, gives us a tariff of 1755—two years, observe, before the commencement of our power in India—from which we learn not only that opium was then admitted as an article of trade, but that it was valued at but ½ oz. of silver per Chinese catty—1-1-3d of a pound avoirdupois. Towards, the end of the century the Government did decide on excluding the foreign drug, except as an article of medicine; yet so late as of 1836 we find Chinese in office memorialising the Emperor to sanction its admission as a dutiable commodity, one plea, among others, being the increasing cultivation and use of home-grown opium in China. Nor was there connected with the Opium Question, as between the British and Chinese Governments, any rupture of relations until the arrival of Commissioner Lin, in the spring of 1839. Those who, believing that opium was the first and the last occasion of the war which followed, have not yet informed themselves of the details of that rupture, will do well to peruse the correspondence of Lord Napier and Captain Elliot with the Foreign Office, published in the Blue Book of 1840. I shall not here attempt a summary of it. My own appreciation of the exclusivism of China, due partly to principle, partly to her pride, as the chief impediment in the way of Foreign trader or heterodox teacher, is derived from a study, not exhaustive, of her history and philosophy, and without attempting to deny that the antipathy to change has been aggravated by our misunderstandings, whether about trade or graver questions, I incline to believe that the slowness of the Chinese in adopting the novelties we urge upon their acceptance is due rather to the time-honoured conservatism in which they have so long educated themselves than to this or that comparatively modern incident in the course of their relations with the foreigner. I could add much that to my mind, might be fairly received as reinforcement of my argument, but I will not trouble your reders further for the moment.

The *London Gazette* of Sept. 22 contains the names of the members of the Opium Commission and the terms of reference. The Commission is to report on the follwing points:—(1) Whether the growth of the poppy and manufacture and sale of opium in British India should be prohibited except for medical purposes, and whether such prohibition could be extended to the native States; (2) the nature of the existing arrangements with the native States in respect of the transit of opium through British territory, and on what terms, if any, these arrangements could be with justice terminated; (3) the effect on the finances of India of the prohibition of the sale and export of opium, taking into consideration (*a*) the amount of compensation payable, (*b*) the cost of the necessary preventive measures, (*c*) the loss of revenue; (4) whether any change short of total prohibition should be made in the system at present followed for regulating and restricting the opium traffic and for raising a revenue therefrom; (5) the consumption of opium by the diffierent racees and in the different districts of India, and the effect of such consumption on the moral and physical condition of the people; (6) the disposition of the people of India in regard to (*a*) the use opium for non-medical purposes, (*b*) their willingness to bear in whole or in part the cost of prhibitive measures.

Mr. H. J. Wilson, M.P., who has taken Mr. Caine's place on the Opium Commission, will leave Brindisi for Bombay on Oct. 15. He will be accompanied by Mr. Alexander, Secretary of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrations, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

MR. GLADSTONE IN EDINBURGH.

SPEECH ON THE HOME RULE BLOCK.

IMPEACHMENT OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

MR. GLADSTONE, accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone, Miss Gladstone, Mr. Henry Gladstone, Sir Algernon West, and Mr. Armitstead, arrived in Edinburgh at the Caledonian Station on Wednesday afternoon, 27th ult., the Premier having consented to break his journey south from Blackcraig Castle in order to address a meeting of his Mid-Lothian parish committees and other leading supporters in the county. At half-past three, an hour before the train arrived, the crowd began to collect in the Caledonian Station, ticket-holders and non-ticket holders alike. The ladies in particular were early, among them being recognised all shades of politics, tickets having been thrown about with great liberality by the committee in order to ensure a good gathering at the station. The train arrived five minutes before it was due, and the right hon. gentleman, looking very fresh and strong, shook hands all round, and was driven away amid cheers, in the space of a couple of minutes. There was a considerable crowd in the streets, and they gave the statesman a cordial reception. The only attempt at decoration of the streets was that carried out by Mr. Beerbohm Tree's manager, who had this announcement stretching across Shandwick Place, "'A Woman of No Importance' greets 'A Grand Old Man.'"

The Albert Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity long before the arrival of the Premier. Mr Gladstone's appearance on the platform, accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone, was the signal for the universal uprising of the audience, who cheered themselves hoarse and presented the spectacle of a wilderness of waving arms, sticks, and handkerchiefs. Mr. Gladstone looked in capital health. His face has bronzed by the hill air of Perthshire, and the pallor and appearance of weariness which were remarked upon with anxiety by his followers during the Mid-Lothian campaign were no longer there. When he launched into his speech he gave his hearers a proof of the remarkable vitality and vigour which he has shown during the arduous session of the House of Commons. His voice, if a little subdued now and then, was clearly heard, and although his sentences were frequently long and involved, the easy manner of their delivery and the readiness and clearness with which the arguments were marshalled and stated, left no room for assuming that the faculties of the venerable statesman have been in any way blunted or impaired by his labours during the past eight months.

Mr. Cowan of Beeslack, the chairman, having in a brief speech presented to the Premier an address of welcome, Mr. Gladstone rose. This was the signal for another great demonstration of cheers, and the singing of "He's a jolly good fellow," began by referring to the high position which Mid-Lothian occupied in the eyes of the other constituencies of the country, and exhorted the electors to make certain that, in the event of his again soliciting their votes, they should do no dishonour to the commanding strength of the Liberal party in the country. He expressed his gratification at the encouraging reports he had received as to the organisation of the constituency, and this was the nearest approach he made to the disastrous fall in his majority at the general election. Passing from Mid-Lothian concerns to Scotland at large, he expressed the hope and the belief that the session would not close without something being done to promote Scottish interests. He knew Scotsmen were fretting at the delays of legislation, but he reminded them that the Fisheries Bill was now in the Lords; and then he made the announcement that the Government intend to pass a Parish Councils Bill for Scotland in the autumn session, which will immediately follow that for England, and will march along with it and take its place in the statute book before the year is out.

DISESTABLISHMENT.

Continuing, Mr. Gladstone said:—There is, gentlemen, another question which I cannot pass by in absolute silence, neither can I discuss it as it ought to be discussed. It is what is known as the Disestablishment question—(loud cheers)—or what, in connection with the bill introduced into Parliament by Sir Charles Cameron—(hear, hear)—might possibly by some have attached to it the less alarming title—though I don't think that the title of Disestablishment need alarm any judicious or right-minded man. (Hear, hear.) But that bill might, perhaps, bear the title in the view of some of a measure for the practical settlement of the Church question. Two things only I will venture to say. One of them is that that bill indicates, on the part of the friends of Disestablishment, a great and signal moderation—(hear, hear, and cheers)—for while it settles that most invidious question of obvious and daily-felt preference between one Presbyterian body and another—(hear, hear)—and while it thereby, I hope, opens the door to that future union of Presbyterian communities—(hear, hear)—which will be so beneficial to Ssotland, to religion, to Presbyterianism in particular, but to the honour and credit of religion at large; while it does this it certainly leaves much to the Establishment which, without trespassing upon the religious liberties of others or placing them at a disadvantage, yet gives to the Establishment the possession of many important visible signs associating it with the past history of the country, highly valuable, highly gratifying to its friends and its members. And I say this, getlemen, as my second remark, as the will of Sir Charles Cameron has indicated this remarkable moderation, and as I think it must be obvious to all that the cause of Disestablishment is a really and solidly progressive cause—(cheers)—with a due regard in each case to the circumstances of the case, I can hardly think it too much to hope that many of those who are attached, and justly attached, to the Church Establishment of Scotland will see in this measure an opportunity afforded them—an opportunity which may not always be at their command—(hear, hear)—of arriving at an equitable but a most moderate settlement of a question which at present presents to us a painful anomaly. (Hear, hear.)

NOT A BARREN SESSION.

From Scotland Mr. Gladstone turned to matters concerning the whole country, and claimed that when the session was closed it could not be described as a barren session. I look forward, he said, with no small confidence to the passing of at least two among the important measures which have been introduced to the notice of Parliament—namely, that which I have called the Local Govenment and Parish Councils Bill, and another bill of great consequence which has made large progress—that which goes to determine more satisfactorily the liability of employers. (Cheers.) The Railway Servants Bill is already law. (Hear, hear.) But although the grand act of the session would now be regarded by many in the light of a failure, depend upon it, gentlemen, that is not so. (Loud cheers.) The days, the weeks, the months that we have expended in dealing with the details of the Irish Government Bill, and in meeting and counteracting the tactics of our opponents—all those days and weeks will have their record in history. (Cheers.) They are not seeds sown without a harvest. The fact that the people's House of Parliament—(hear, hear)—have deliberately and advisedly passed, after those long and searching discussions, that bill of vast importance, is by far the largest and the most important step that has been made in respect of the whole of the subject connected with the content, the happiness, and the peace of Ireland—(cheers)—so that I do not think that the session, so far as I can judge, will have to be regarded as a barren session when it is closed in the month of December—I hope not too near Christmas Day. (Laughter.)

A LEGISLATIVE FAMINE IN THE LAND.

But the Parliamentary institutions of the country are at present overweighted. (Hear, hear.) They are weak for their purpose, they do not meet, and they cannot meet the demands of the country. It is not the fault of a Ministry, or if there be fault in the Ministry, at least the root of the evil lies far deeper. It is certainly not the fault of your representatives, for never, gentlemen, has a majority in Parliament—and I might in that point of view say a word for the minority also—(laughter)—shown more courage, more resolution, more of personal self-sacrifice in performing the act which, of course we assume to be believed by them to be required by the welfare of the country. (Hear, hear.) No, gentlemen, there is a legislative famine in the land. The evil is an unmeasureable evil, for it is impossible to say if we go on as we are now, when the legitimate demands of the country can be satisfied. With the progress in the development of society new wants are continually created, and if we look back to the last thirty or forty years, the creation of these new wants has been more rapid than the progress of Parliament in dealing with the old ones. (Hear, hear.)

THE GREAT BARRIER.

Well, gentlemen, the case is this. On the one side is the nation expressing its just demands and anxious that they shall be satisfied. On the other side are the measures necessary to give that satisfaction. Between the two rises a great barrier. The nation cannot get the measures; the measures cannot be passed for the benefit of the nation. What is that barrier? It is the Irish question. (Cheers.) That Irish question remains between you and the satisfaction of your wants; and why does it remain? (Hear, hear.) who is responsible for its remaining. (Cheers.) That is a question which cannot be evaded. That is a question which can receive one answer, and one answer alone—the responsibility for that painful state of things rests with the House of Lords. (Cheers, and a voice—"Abolish hem!")

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S OPINION OF LORDS.

Mr. Gladstone then intimated that he would review the relations which have for a length of time subsisted between the House of Lords and the House of Commons as representing the wishes of the country. Before beginning, however, he caused immense laughter and satisfaction to his audience by reading a quotation from a speech delivered by Mr. Chamberlain at Bingley Hall in 1884. Drawing the light near his hand, the Premier pretended to have difficulty in deciphering the print, so that the quotation was given out very slowly and every phrase raised a laugh. The quotation was as follows :— "The House of Lords for a hundred years has never contributed one iota —(laughter)—to popular liberties or popular freedom, or done anything to edvance the commonweal, and during that time it has protected every abuse and sheltered every privilege. (Laughter.) It has denied justice and delayed reform. It is irresponsible without independence; obstinate without courage—(laughter—arbitrary without judgment—(laughter)—and arrogant without knowledge. (Loud laughter and cheers.) Gentlemen, that is not my description. I could not have written anything, I think, or composed anything as forcible; and I own I think it is touched with that kind of high colouring which we sometimes call exaggeration—(laughter)—but that was the description conscientiously given some years ago by the right hon. member for West Birmingham. (Hisses.) And not only so, but I am bound to say that that description unfavourable as it is, is certainly not wholly out of keeping as respects the majority of the House of Lords—it is not wholly out of keeping with the general sense of the Liberal party in the country. The right hon. gentleman then entered upon the main subject of his speech, which was the position of the House of Lords with special relation to its recent action in rejecting the Home Rule Bill. He reviewed the relations which had subsisted between the Houses of Lords and the country, and between the two House of Parliament, since the first Reform Bill, and traced the rise of the sharp conflict which at present existed between the Upper and the Lower Chambers.

THE REJECTION OF THE HOME RULE BILL.

The House of Lords has again been emboldened or misled—call it which you like—(laughter)—emboldened or misled into rejecting the Bill for the better Government of Ireland, Now, gentlemen, what are the facts with respect to that bill—only a few of them, and in very slight outline. The bill was proposed to the country in 1886 at the dissolution of that year. The voice of Scotland was even then—although the proposal was of necessity a somewhat sudden one—the voice of Scotland was emphatically in support of that bill. (Cheers.) The voice of Wales was even still more emphatic in support of the bill. The voice of Ireland was in its support by an overwhelming majority. However, by an overwhelming majority the bill of 1886 was rejected. For seven years it was actively and incessantly discussed. And then we come to the year 1892, and the entire country sent a majority in favour of the bill. England, I admit, still rejected the bill. Yes, but how? In 1886 England rejected the bill by a majority of English votes exceeding 200; in 1892 she rejected the bill by a majority reduced to 70. (Cheers.) A far greater progress, a far greater change, took place in England in favour of the bill during these six years than took place either in Scotland or in Wales. That, gentlemen, was the state of the case which was presented to the House of Lords.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House of Lords did this. A number of Peers, some of them very able men, gave their opinions upon the Irish Government Bill. Their opinions were hostile. The Peers who spoke on the side of the majority in the debate said—we are against the Bill. The men who spoke in the House of Commons on the side of the majority said—we are for the bill; so you may say there was one opinion here, there was one opinion there. The Peers thought their opinion was as good as ours, so they cast out the bill. That is the ground taken by the Peers. They did not rely to any considerable extent upon the points which their friends had suggested to them which I am going to notice. But, gentlemen, it is not quite a case of one opinion being as good as another. The 419 Peers formed their opinion for themselves and were responsible to nobody. (Hear, hear.) If their opinion proved to be wrong they were not to be turned out—(laughter)—and were not to suffer for it in any way. Our opinion was not our opinion alone. It was the opinion which we had considered and discussed in the several constituencies in concert with those who conjointly make up the nation, and the opinion uttered through our mouths was the opinion of those constituencies given to us as an instruction, and expressed by us with all the authority that a national verdict can convey. (Cheers.) I don't think, then, that the Peers stand very well upon their own showing of the case, but they certainly stand still worse upon the showing which it was common to make on their behalf among the members of the minority in the House of Commons.

FANTASTIC PLEAS—THE PEOPLE DID NOT KNOW THE BILL.

There were one or two pleas, most fantastic, that were set up by the minority in the House of Commons. They said this. "The people didn't know the bill." (Laughter.) Now, gentlemen, what was this bill? I will give you the description that the members of the minority were very fond of making. They used to say, "Every clause of this bill is a separate bill" One man most moderate, said. "This bill is equal to sixteen bills." Another man said. "This bill is equal to a hundred bills. And another out-distanced all his competitors, and said it was equal to a thousand bills (Laughter.) Well, gentlemen, the Bill necessarily involved a multitude of important details, but, with a single exception the people of England, Scotland, and Ireland never showed the least disposition to go into those details, but were willing to leave them to the discretion of Parliament. What was that exception? That exception was the retention of the Irish members at Westminster, and with regard to that we carefully conformed to what we believed to be the wish of the country, and the country knew that we conformed to it. There could not possibly be a more frivolous pretence than that the country did not know the bill, for the country knew all about the bill which they cared to know, and that which they did not care to know in minute particulars they trusted to their chosen representatives. (Cheers.) These are the very things which are to be trusted to deliberative assemblies, and if they were not trusted to deliberative assemblies, would be of no use at all. Did the country ever wish details of bills beforehand? (Cries of "No.") The country took in a great idea—(hear, hear)—and that is the business of a self-governing nation—(hear, hear)—to take in clearly and forcibly these great ideas, and when they comprehend them, then to stick to them. (Cheers.)

WAS THE BILL SUFFICIENTLY DISCUSSED?

But there was another pretence which was set up, and this was that the bill was not sufficiently discussed. (Laughter.) Well, gentlemen, sufficiency of discussion is a matter of opinion, but it is not a matter of opinion that there are only 365 days in the year—(laughter)—and 24 hours in the day, and that out of those twenty-four hours the members of Parliament must sleep and eat for a moderate portion of them—(laughter)—and that of those 365 days, even if we cut off the Sundays, it is impossible for them to sit all those days. But what we did was this. We sat in the Committee on that bill, and on the various stages of the bill, for nearly twice the time that Parliament had ever given to the consideraiion of any measure whatever. The House of Lords would have shown egregious folly and want of skill and tact if they had said that there has not been sufficient discussion, because it would have come to this, it is for the House of Lords to determine what is sufficient discussion for its own House and its own purposes, and it is for the House of Commons to determine what is sufficient discussion for its own House and for its own purposes. We considered that matter. We allowed eighty-two days, and then we are told that the House of Lords, which in its own province allowed four days to dispose of the whole affair, is to come down upon the House of Commons like a schoolmaster on a rebellious pupil, and say, "With your eighty-two days you have not given sufficient discussion to the bill." (Loud laughter and cheers.)

THE LORDS V. THE COMMONS.

The House of Lords has stated its case, and has stated it with perfect fairness. The House of Lords says—You have got a representative Government. You, the representatives of the people, are returned to Parliament to do the business of the country for seven years. You have done the business of the country for nearly one year. You have consulted your constituents on all the matters relating to the business of the country. You have formed a certain belief as to the opinion of the country on Irish Government. You have acted on that belief. The country sent you there to do it, and you have done it. Our claim is to step in between you and the country to nullify the verdict of the country in 1892, and to send you back to your constituents instead of your prosecuting the public business. But what is the case of the House of Commons? Now let me humbly and feebly presume to speak for the House of Commons. We, the House of Commons, admit that a majority may misinterpret the voice and judgment of the country. We admit, as regards ourselves, that if we misinterpret the judgment of the country we ought to be called to account by those whose business it is to call us to account, namely, the people of the country invited to do it by the Crown and Ministers of the Crown, in whose hands the Constitution lodges the prerogative of dissolution. What will happen if we have misinterpreted the judgment of the country? Well, we shall be sent to the right about, and with perfect justice. But if a majority in the Commons is to be punished for misinterpreting the judgment of the country, why is not the majority of the House of Lords to be punished when it misinterprets the judgment of the country? (Cheers.) Let us have fair-play and no favour (Cheers). The House of Lords, who, in the first place, contravened the apparent judgment of the people—because that is the vote of the House of Commons—who, in the second place, arrest the whole course of the business of the country, and who, in the third place, undertake to determine that which is not their business at all—(loud cheers)—in the face of the deliberate judgment of the country—when they misinterpret the intention of the country, on what principle are they to pass off with impunity—with impunity which only encourages them to repeat upon the first convenient occasion a similar proceeding, or as some would almost say, a similar prank to that which they have just committed?

A SERIOUS POSITION.

We have arrived at a very serious position indeed, and the grand question of all will be—How are are we to escape from it? Owing to the action of the Opposition in connection with the Home Rule Bill, we saw that there was at issue a question in the House of Commons greater than the merits of any particular bill—namely, the question whether the majority of the House, speaking with the authority of the people, was or was not to prevail over the minority. (Hear, hear.) I do not hesitate, gentlemen, to tell you that that minority would have been successful, and would have broken down and destroyed the bill without ever sending it to the House of Lords had it not been for the incomparable intelligence, zeal and union of the Liberals whom the constituencies sent to Parliament, who were not to be shaken by any taunts, or by any threats, not to be diverted by any pretexts or representations, however plausible, who adopted the operation well known in military matters—sometimes very expedient in matters political—the opereation of closing their ranks and presenting a firm, unbroken, impenetrable front to the enemy. (Cheers.) And in that way was accomplished what many believed could not have been accomplished—namely, the clear establishment that a majority with adequate courage and intelligence can overcome, and does overcome, the most determined efforts on the part of their opponents. (Cheers.) So much for that second issue.

IN STEPS THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

But here is the third issue unsolved. In steps the House of Lords. Lord Salisbury, in a speech, I think a year or two ago, said, "If you should be defeated at the election you may rely on what he called "the working of the other parts of the Constitution." (Laughter.) Well, sir, "the other parts of the Constitution" have worked, and thereby they have raised a greater question than they probably are aware of. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) They knew that the question of the government of Ireland was before them; I am not so entirely sure that they knew that there might be before them another question—namely, their own independent and irresponsible existence. (Loud cheers.) And, gentlemen, if it should ever happen, in the vicissitudes and complications of political affairs, that the House of Lords, by some accidental or collateral process, should be the means of bringing about a dissolution. You may depend upon it that that dissolution will not consider the question of Irish government alone—(hear, hear)—but there may be mixed with it another question that the House of Lords may bitterly, when to late—(cheers)—lament that they ever raised. (Renewed cheers.)

WILL WISER COUNSELS PREVAIL.

It is evident when you put upon one side a constituency of six millions and a House of Commons chosen by the six millions to represent them, and on the other side a body of 500 gentlemen who, whatever their merit may be, are absolutely irresponsible, are not the people, are not the representatives of the people, have no commission from the people—it is quite evident that in these great issues where the people have clearly and definitively spoken after long consideration and discussion—in these great issue, nothing but the utmost discretion can permanently preserve to the house of Lords the possession of their abstract right to reject this Bill. (Cheers.) It is that discretion, gentlemen, which, as we contend, has on this occasion been entirely and absolutely awanting. How are we to face the situation? Of course not by a dream of illegality in any form, nay more, while we abhor violence in such a case as this, I would even dissuade vehemence which is quite unnecessary. What we want, gentlemen is determination—calm, solid, quiet, but fixed determination. (Hear, hear.) I cannot produce to you what is called a cut-and-dry solution of the present dilemma. If there were such a solution, this would not be the time and this would not be the place. I yet cling to the hope that wiser counsels may prevail in the House of Lords, and induce them to grant to the people of Ireland some just satisfaction on behalf of their national aspirations. But if the worst came to the worst, the consolation that I offer to you—I admit it is not a ready-made scheme—but it is to remind you of our recent history. For sixty years I have been the witness, and in a small way the participator, in vast legislative changes of the utmost consequence and very large in number. Now, gentlemen, let me remind you of this. There has not been one among those changes which has originated in the House of Lords—(hear, hear)—which has been promoted by the House of Lords, which owes its place on the statute book to the impartial opinion of the House of Lords. To every one of them that opinion has been adverse although the manifestation of the opinion may have been prudentially restrained. If it has been prudentially restrained before, it perhaps may be prudentially restrained again. There are, at any rate, all these legislative changes of enormous consequence, and, as I say to you, with respect to which the House of Lords can deserve no credit except that of yielding; for it is not their author, it is not their promoter, it has not entered into the labours which have brought them to maturity. The best it has done has been to offer, perhaps, a silent and in most cases, I am afraid a a more or less unwilling assent. So that your position is not new, but notwithstanding that adverse opinion of the House of Lords you have got the measures, you can keep the measures. There is no chance their being taken away, and you have obtained of them by means entirely and absolutely legal and constitutional. (Cheers.)

AN ENCOURAGING RETROSPECT.

Gentlemen, for my part I find in this retrospect enough to encourage me as to my prospect. If there is on one side a determined nation, that nation will not be baffled by a phalanx of 500 Peers. (Cheers.) If the work of the country is done in the House of Commons, if the deliberate will of the nation is expressed in the House of Commons, if the House of Lords are irresponsible, whereas we hold a commission for which we must give an account, then I say we cannot give way to the Lords, although they sit in a gilded chamber. (Cheers.) We must persevere, and again I say, gentlemen, if you want consolation with respect to the prospect before you, you will find it in a careful consideration of the retrospect. The next session of Parliament will not pass without your seeing this subject, so far as I can estimate the future, again appear above the waves in which it has for the moment seemed to founder. (Hear, hear.) As for us, if I may speak for that majority which I have had the honour to conduct durimg these arduous months—(cheers)—as far as the nation has given us its authority, it has set us and has propelled us upon our course; and it is our duty, it is our hope, and it is our belief, that we shall find, with the help of the Almighty—we shall find means to reach the goal.

This peroration was listened to with great interest, and tremendous cheers filled the hall as Mr. Gladstone sat down, having spoken for an hour and three-quarters, Immediately on sitting down, Mrs. Gladstone, with her usual care, handed Mr. Gladstone a sort of tippet, with which he covered his throat and shoulders. Thereafter Mr. George Stewart moved a resolution of thanks and tried in vain to read a high falutin speech from a paper concealed in his hat, but the audience soon cut him short. Mr. Thomas Bowie, a New Craighall miner, had the honour of seconding the resolution, and in doing so, thanked Mr. Gladstone and the Government for the support they had given to the Miners' Eight Hours Bill. This drew a compliment in return from the Premier, who recognised the moderation and consideration which the miners had shown to the Government in the difficulties of the situation.

MR. GLADSTONE'S DEPARTURE FROM EDINBURGH.

Mr. Gladstone on Thursday morning (28th ultimo) took his departure from Edinburgh, and travelled by the West Coast route to Hawarden. For some time before he set out from his hotel a considerable gathering of people assembled in Princes' Street opposite the entrance, and once or twice raised a cheer when they descried the right hon. Gentleman moving about in his sitting room. On coming downstairs, accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone (who carried a beautiful bouquet), and by Miss Gladstone the Premier bowed courteously to the people who, lining the entrance hall, greeted him with a cheer as he made his appearance. Turning to Mr. Donald MacGregor, his host, he addressed a few words to that gentleman. He remarked that he was probably the oldest customer of the hotel. He, well remembered, he said, staying in it in the year 1814—before, he supposed, most of them were born—and he recollected how the windows had to be barricated against the concussion caused by the firing of the Castle guns in rejoicing over the abdication of Napoleon the First. While Mr. Gladstone was at Blackcraig Castle he was presented by the Countess of Aberdeen with a copy of her book, "Through Canada with a Kodak."

THE INDIAN CURRENCY.

COLONEL DOWDEN, R. E., (retired) writing in the *Fife Free Press* observes :—Agreement having been arrived at between the Home and Indian Governments that local action may be taken in India to regulate her currency to her needs, it is now only a question of time for coined rupees to regain the position with respect to gold which the Indians have always claimed for them in the markets of Europe, and for silver production to adjust itself to India's real requirements.

The Mints have been closed to the public for rupee coinage on private account.

The Government has at the moment undertaken to give rupees for every sixteen-penny-worth of gold sent to the Mint in sufficient quantity. This rate was slightly above the sterling value of the rupee. The exchange immediately rose nearly to the Government rate, and with small fluctuations remained there till recently, when it fell considerably.

Apparently, therefore, the effect of closing the Mints has been merely temporary. If Government do not get the gold—£18,000,000—to meat the Home charges, exchange will not materially improve soon.

The public may pay gold, of which there is plenty in India, into the Treasury at 16d. the rupee, but Government does not undertake to pay it out again. What advantage there is to individuals in the arrangement is not clear.

An understanding between the Government of India and the holders of gold in India is evidently necessary as to the programme which will be carried out. It is not conducive to confidence, and consequently to business, that one of the partners should keep the other in ignorance as to the intention. Gold should be accepted by Government, and paid out at its current rupee (local) exchange rate.

Certainly, the further coinage of rupees, whether for Government or private persons, should absolutely cease till the almost universal currency par of coins (15 to 1) is reached. The rupees furnished in exchange for gold should be those constituting the present stock.

With this assured, all the rest can be left to the public. It will be to the interest of gold-holders to circulate their gold, knowing that as the supply of rupees is limited, a sovereign passing away at the moment for 15 rupees will be repurchasable for anything between that and 10 rupees, and thus a profit made. Only under these natural conditions can gold and silver be put on the road to ultimately circulate side by side at a fixed ratio. Any loss on gold would be recovered by the increased value of the rupee. Government would lose nothing by the profit made by some individuals. Payment of a debt would no doubt be half in gold and half in silver, thus, by using two metals, ensuring a fixed average price of both.

If, in course of time, the market (local) value of the coined rupee would exceed that determined by law (15 to 1), and if silver was to be had cheaper, then the Government would sell some of its gold, and coin rupees with the proceeds till the ratio was restored. If silver was dearer than the rupee, which is not likely, then either the Mints would be temporarily closed to gold, as has now been done to silver, or rupees would be exported till the ratio is restored. If these operations are carried out with watchful activity, while the fluctuations from the authorised ratio are slight, they need never cause any shock to business, but, on the contrary, will steady it. It is said that the sudden bringing up of the ratio from 1s. 4d. to 2s. the rupee would cause trouble to existing contracts. But if we know what is being aimed at, the public can decide how long the time shall be till it is accomplished. If the public have faith in the principle and the Government, they will pay in gold in necessary quantity, independent of bank combination, and there will then be gold in circulation where there is now only silver. The amount will determine itself, because, with the rise in exchange towards the fixed limit of 15 to 1, the profit in circulating more gold will gradually diminish. It does not seem likely that more than the 18 millions sterling—to meet the Secretary of State's charges—will be required to establish the ratio, while India must possess several hundred millions worth of gold available if wanted.

With the Government plans notified, and say three months' notice given, trade will know what to be at, and a rapid rise in the rupee will be provided for in any contracts being made. But if payments are not demanded wholly in silver rupees, and will be taken half in gold, there would evidently be no question of loss or gain to consider.

WOOLWICH AND SANDHURST EXAMINATIONS.

THE following regulations have been issued for examinations for admission to (I.) the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and (II.) the Royal Military College, Sandhurst :—

I.—"FURTHER EXAMINATIONS" IN NOVEMBER 1893.

1. The next "Further Examination" of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, will commence on Nov. 21, 1893, and the next "Further Examination" of candidates for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and the next "Literary Further Examination of Militia Officers for Commission in the Army" on Nov. 22, 1893; these dates being respectively substituted for those fixed by the current regulations for Woolwich and Sandhurst respectively, and by Army Order, No. 237, of December 1892, respecting Militia officers. Candidates who have not previously passed, or been exempted from, the preliminary examination heretofore required, will not be admitted to these further examinations.

2. Applications for permission to attend the next "Further Examination" for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, or the Military Academy, Woolwich, should be addressed to the Military Secretary, Horse Guards, War Office, London, S.W., so as to be received not later than Oct. 15.

3. Copies of the regulations respecting examinations for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, are not distributed by the Civil Service Commissioners. The existing regulations may be obtained from the Military Secretary, War Office.

A syllabus showing the extent and character of the further examinations for admission to the Royal Military College, and the Royal Military Academy, and of the Literary Examination for subalterns of Militia, so far as the currrent regulations are concerned, may be had on application to the secretary, Civil Service Commission.

4. It is understood that revised regulations for admission to the Royal Military Academy and the Royal Military College, and for officers of Militia who are candidates for commissions in the Army, will be issued shortly, and will come into effect at the examinations in 1894.

II.—EXAMINATIONS AFTER 1893.

The Civil Service Commissioners are authorised by the Secretary of State for War to make the following announcements with regard to the changes to be made in the competitive examinations for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, to be held under the regulations which will come into force in 1894 :—

The Army preliminary examination is abolished.

1. The maximum marks for mathematics, Class I., will be 3,500 for Woolwich, and 3,000 for Sandhurst. Arithmetic will be included in the examination.

2. English composition and geometrical drawing (1,000 marks each) will be omitted from Class III. and added to the subjects in Class I.

3. Geography (500 marks) will be added to Class III.

Candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy will be required to show a satisfactory knowledge of each of the branches of mathematics in Class I., including arithmetic, and must also obtain such an aggregate of marks for the subjects included in Class I. as may satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners. Candidates who have, previously to Jan. 1, 1894, passed the Army preliminary or any other of the examinations which have hitherto been accepted as equivalent, will not be regarden as disqualified for failing to pass in arithmetic, or to obtain the aggregate required in Class I.

Candidates for admission to the Royal Military College will be required to qualify in arithmetic, and must also obtain such an aggregate of marks for the subjects included in Class I. as may satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners. Candidates who have, previously to Jan. 1, 1894, passed the Army preliminary or any other of the examinations which have hitherto been accepted as equivalent, will not be regarded as disqualified for failing to pass in arithmetic, or to obtain the aggregate required in Class I.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

THE COAL CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

SMALL PROSPECT OF A SETTLEMENT.

The prospect of a speedy settlement of the coal strike had again become remote when the mail left. The miners of Lancashire and Yorkshire remain, on the whole, bitterly opposed to any reduction being accepted, and though the miners' funds are exhausted there is every appearance that the struggle will be a prolonged one. At the monthly meeting on Sept. 23 of the delegates of the Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' Federation it was reported that Mr. Fletcher, of Little Lever, had offered to give his men an advance of 30 per cent. if they would return to work, on the condition that the 30 per cent. should go to the Miners' Federation, and that the consent of the Federation should be obtained prior to their return to work. The meeting decided that it could not authorise any men to return to work until they had obtained the consent of the whole Federation. It was also stated that one or two small collieries in Lancashire had recommenced work at the old rate, and the meeting passed a resolution in which an opium was expressed that "all those miners who have commenced work in this and other districts even at the old rate of wages before obtaining the consent of the Federation of Great Britain are deserving of condemnation." A meeting of representatives from all the different collieries in Northumberland was held at Newcastle "for the purpose of considering the present attempt of the Federation leaders and others to sow dissension and bring about the disintegration of our Association." A resolution, in which the delegates strongly advised their men to have nothing to do "with meetings called by mere factions, and whose purpose is to set aside our constitutional method of doing business," was passed. Speaking at Middlestown, near Wakefield, Mr. W. Parrott, agent to the Yorkshire Miners' Federation, said the proposal that the men of that county who had the chance should be allowed to go back to work at the old rate would probably be carried by a large majority, and, in all probability, the men would resume work in the course of a week. A demonstration on behalf of the locked-out miners organised by the Manchester and Salford Trades Council, was held in Stevenson Square on Sept. 23. Appeals were made for financial help. Mr. Greenall, miners' agent, addressed the meeting, and challenged the masters to deny that in most of the Lancashire pits the reduction demanded was equivalent to a drop of 5s. in the pound on the wages prevailing at the time of the stoppage.

At Dewsbury on Sept. 25 eight men were charged with taking part in the recent disturbance at the colliery owned by Messrs. Thornton Brothers, near Heckmondwike. It was alleged that during the friction caused by the coal dispute a great crowd went to the pit and did much damage, pitching corves into the shaft and partially wrecking some of the workmen's cottages belonging to the firm. Several constables were injured in trying to quell the disturbance. One of the defendants was discharged. The other fiue men were sent to prison for terms of imprisonment ranging from one to two months.

The Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' Federation held an adjourned Conference in Manchester on Sept. 27. After a protracted discussion it was resolved, by 52 votes to 27, that the delegates of the Federation attending the general Conference at Chesterfield to-day (Sept. 29) be instructed to move or support a resolution to the effect that all men who are offered the old rate of wages be allowed to resume work, and that they be asked to pay a levy—the suggested amount being 5s. per week—towards the support of the men still locked out. Power was also given to the delegates at the Chesterfield Conference to move or vote for a resolution favourable to a meeting with the employers on the open question.

It was announced that Mr. W. L. Jackson, M.P., has signified his willingness to co-operate with Mr. Mundella, M.P., president of the Board of Trade, in an endeavour to bring about a settlement of the unhappy dispute between matters and men in the coal-mining industry.

The President af the Coalowner's Federation issued a statement yesterday justifying the demand for the 25 per cent reduction in wages on the ground that increases amounting to 40 per cent. were granted between 1888 and 1892 on the strength of advance in the price of coal, most of which have since been lost, and laying stress on the fact that the Miners' Federation refuse arbitration. The coalowners, he declares, can do no more, but are ready to negotiate whenever the men's representatives are armed with full powers to meet them.

Mr. T. Bayley, M.P., speaking at a miners' meeting at Chesterfield yesterday, said he was able to allow his men to return to work at the old rate of wages; that the masters, in demanding 25 per cent. reduction, were in a false position, and that was why he had withdrawn from their Federation.

The scarcity of fuel is seriously checking work in other industries, and many railway servants are unable to find employment. Meanwhile householders are grumbling at the increased prices of coal, and the miners in many quarters are enduring much privation.

At the London Coal Exchange on Sept. 25 prices both to the merchants and the public were again advanced. The official quotations were as follows:—Hettons, 24s.; Tees, 24s.; Lambton 24s. Caradoc, 24s.; Lyons, 23s.; and Whitburn, 23s. per ton. Consequent on the advance on seaborne coal the leading merchants who control the London retail prices held a private meeting to discuss the situation, and before the close of the market it was announced that they had advanced the prices to the public 2s. per ton. In view of the scarcely of supplies only three qualities were quoted—namely, best Wallsend, 33s.; house coal, 31s.; and kitchen, 30s. per ton. Trolly coal was advanced another penny per hundredweight, thus bringing the current price up to 1s. 9d. The merchants also decided to advance the price 2s. per ton to the smal dealers.

Unless some utterly unforeseen incident occurs, says the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, the strike in the Pas de Calais may already be safely regarded as a fiasco for the Socialist Deputies who have sought to aggrandise themselves by declaring it. The energy of the Government in protecting the miners against intimidation is, after all, the chief cause of the failure so far of the strike outside the Lens district. Even in that region there were some defections this morning. The strike, in a word, is not popular. Even a Radical paper like the *Lanterne* publishes such sentences as these:—"Left to their own resources, almost disowned by their comrades, the strikers of the Nord and the Pas de Calais cannot hope to carry on much longer a struggle which was apparently begun somewhat heedlessly, and in which the timeliness and legitimacy of their demands were not sufficiently clear to arouse in their favour a movement of public opinion." The article then censures in no tender language the strike leaders, whom it accuses of gross thoughtlessness and mismanagement.

The miners' delegates in the Borinage coalfield in Belgium resolved, by 7 to 3, on Sunday, to declare a general strike in the district, but only a small number of men left work on Monday.

THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN DEMONSTRATION.

The Czar, through Baron de Mohrenheim, the Russian Ambassador in Paris, has (says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily news*) expressed his desire that the fetes in honour of the visit of the Russian squadron to Toulon should not exceed the scale of those given at Cronstant on the visit of the French war vessels in in 1891.—The Municipality of Paris on Sept. 22 adopted resolutions to distribute £6,000 among the poor of the city on the occasion of the visit of the Russian officers, and to present Admiral Avellane with a statue in massive silver four feet. high, representing "Armed Peace, and each of the flag-officers with a reduce copy of Chapus statue, 'Pensee.'" Objection to the vote was made by M. Vaillant, who said: "As a Republcan, I shall vote against the credits demanded for the fetes, and I shall move that help to be given to the poors of Paris and to the miners on strike. Hooting drowned the voice of the next speaker. M. Weber, when he declared that he would not honour "the subjects of the most autocratic of sovereigns." "If it were for a catastrophe in Russia," he continued. "I would vote anything you wished for the victims, but I think that if we have a superfluity of money we ought to end it to the miners." The credit was voted by fifty councillors against five. The "Figaro" dubs the five dissenting councillors "charments allemanistes."—M. Goblet, the Socialists Radical leader, made a speech on Sept. 23, at Paris. He took occasion to refer sympathetically to the approacing visit of the Russian squadron.

As regards the rumours of a *rapprochement* between Great Britain and the Triple Alliance, the St. Petersburg "Novoe Vremya" says:—"If the present British Cabinet yielded to the promptings of the Triple Alliance, which has every interest at the present moment in diverting Russias's attention towards Afghanistan, Great Britain would not fail to realise before long the serious difficulties in which such a policy would involve her."

The Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" states that the possibility of Italy sending an ironclad to Toulon to greet the President of the Republic on the occasion of the visit of the Russian squadron, and thereby marring the political effect of the occasion, has led to the suggestion that M. Carnot will spend only a few hours at the Southern Arsenal, so that the unofficial character of his presence may deprive the Italian Government of any pretext for their dreaded action.

BLUE BOOK ON THE INDIAN HOME CHARGES.

A Blue Book, just issued, on the Home charges of the Indian Government, says the *Times*, contains ample proof that the subject to which it relates has been most carefully considered, and that no effort has been spared to reduce the very heavy burden which the Indian Exchequer must in any case be compelled to bear. The Home charges are made up of a variety of separate accounts. They represent collectively the yearly sum which the Indian Government must remit to this country in discharge of the obligations incurred for money lent, for services rendered, and for establishments kept up on Indian account. These charges have been pretty steadily on the increase for some years past. In the five years ending in 1880 the average which they reached was 13,746,978*l*. In 1890 they had risen to 14,956,100*l*., in the next year to 15,177,100*l* and they stand now at a some what larger sum than this. Their pressure on the revenues of India is not shown fully by a bare reference to such figures as the above. The sums due must be paid in British currency, in gold, whereas the Indian revenue, from which they are met, is raised in rupees in silver, so that, as the gold value of the rupee falls, the larger is the number of rupees which are required to pay the sum due. There has thus been a twofold process going on and tending to augment the burden of the Home charges. The charges have increased, while at the same time the resources for meeting them have been diminishing. The Blue Book gives evidence that attention has been directed to both these points. It consists, for the most part, of a series of reports by a committee of the Indian Council, in which the several items of the Home charges are discussed and suggestions are made for reducing them as far as possible, and for guarding against their further increase under any heading, by making purchases of stores, and by raising money for loans, in India itself rather than in this country. How far this latter policy may be found practicable it is not easy to say. India, just now, is in a period of transition in currency matters, and it may prove to be the case that execeptional needs will call for exceptional treatment. But on the soundness of the policy in principle there can be no room for doubt, while, as regards the purchase of stores, it has been justly urged as a grievance that supplies have been drawn from this country which India itself could have furnished perfectly well.

The improved credit of the Indian Governmen has made it possible for it to raise money on more advantageous terms than before, both here and in India. Advantage accordingly has been taken of the change, and large amounts of stock bearing interest formerly at 5 and at 4 per cent. have been replaced by new stock bearing interest at 3½ per cent. The yearly saving thus effected has been 467,000*l*., to which we must add some smaller sums saved on the interest of stock and debentures of some railways and irrigation and canal companies. But this, unfortunately, does not tell the whole tale, since there has been more than a set-off for these savings by the increase of expenditure incurred for the interest of loans on new State railways and on irrigation works, and by guarantees given to various private railway companies. We hear so frequently the demand for fresh expenditure on Indian public works, and especially on Indian railways, that it is necessary to bear in mind the heavy loss to the State at which the Indian railway system has been formed and is administered. It has been a gain to the country in many ways, but it has been obtained at an excessive cost. The recommendation of the Committee, that no more money shall be raised in England on Indian railway account than must necessarily be spent in England will be some safeguard for the future against a repetition of the extravagance of the past. Of the changes carried into effect for the reduction of Home charges, some have been of doubtful benefit, and many have been insignificant in amount. In the Army charges, for example, no less a sum than 700,000*l*. a year has been struck off by putting an end to the old system of charging India with the capital value of pensions and retiring allowances, as far as they were earned by length of service in India. The economy, however, has been more apparent than real, since the pensions themselves are to be paid by India, and they are, of course, growing steadily as each year goes by. Of small savings very many instances might be given. Insignificant as they are singly, they represent in the aggregate an amount by no means insignificant, and, small or large, they give proof of a wish to deal fairly with India, and not to exploit any part of the resources of the country for the benefit of the ruling race. On some points, indeed, India has been more liberally treated than the justice of the case demands. As Mr. Goschen insisted in the late debate on the India Budget, neither India nor our Colonies pay their fair share of a general Imperial expenditure in which they are deeply interested. As regards the cost of the Navy, this is most obviously the case. India, Mr. Goschen urged, has an extensive sea coast, and, if she were called upon to defend it, she would incur an expenditure of some millions a year. She now contributes a most trifling sum, leaving the rest to be borne by the British taxpayer. The Committee of the Indian Council defend this arrangement, on the ground that the British Government would be bound in any case to keep a squadron in the India seas, even if India were no part of her Majesty's dominions. The statement is true, but it does not follow that it is relevant. The maintenance of the British Navy may justly be counted as one among the Imperial charges incurred for the benefit of the Empire in all its parts, and to be borne therefore by each part in some proportion to the benefit received by each. The Home charges for the Indian Army are made up of so many separate items that we have no space for discussing them severally on their merits. It may be enough to say that the most real grievance to India is the additional cost imposed upon her by our adoption of the short-service system, and that as far as this and other changes have been made without reference to the wishes of the Government of India, or in opposition to its views, the claim for relief may be quite justly urged.

THE LUCKNOW DINNER.

The thirty-sixth anniversary dinner in commemoration of the entry into Lucknow of the force under Generals Havelock and Outram was celebrated on Sept. 25 in the Whitehall Rooms of the Hotel Metropole, General Sir W. Olpherts, presiding. There was a good attendance, among those present being members of the force of Generals Havelock and Outram, and of the original garrissons at Lucknow. The former included, in addition to the chairman, General Sir J. M. B. Fraser Tytler, General D. S. Dodgson, General G. S. Macbean, Lieutenant-General F. A Willis, Major General G Stewart, Major-General H Delafosse, Major-General Lindsay Russell, Major-General D Limond, Major-General F E A Chamier, Surgeon-General Sir Anthony Home, Surgeon-General J J Clarke, Major-General Malcolm Clerke, Surgeon-General R Domonichetti, Surgeon-General W K Swettenham, Colonel Montague Hall, Colonel W A Battine, Colonel Cornwallis Maude, Colonel Roddy, Lieutenant-Colonel C Skrine, Major F Drake, Major W H Beaumont, Major Walsh, Major Revell, Captain P Phipps, Captain J Robertson, Major-Generel H Cook, Colonel H S Browne, Colonel J May, Colonel F W Birch, Deputy Inspector-Genenral Jee, Mr H D Willoch, and Mr C E Bruere. After dinner Lady Olpherts, Miss Olpherts, and the wives of several other officers became spectotors of the proceedings.

The chairman, who was received with prolonged cheers, expressed regret at the unavoidable absence of General Sir Havelock-Allan. He said they must all feel honoured by the presence of General Sir Fraser-Tytler. (Applause.) He could not forget his great and glorious friends, Generals Outram and Neil, and was glad to see a few members of the old garrisson present, but regretted that there were not so many as last year. He felt certain that, instead of diminishing they would increase in numbers on future occasions. (Laughter and cheers.) He proposed "The Health of the Queen," which was acknowledged with enthusiasm. "The Health of the Prince and Princess of Wales" followed.

The chairman said the next toast was that which they usually drank in solemn silence. It was "The Memory of our Departed Comrades." Associated with that toast chiefly came the names of their dead commanders, Havelock, Outram, Neil, and Inglis. Neil was killed as he entered Lucknow, and he (the chairman) thought that was about as great an honour as could be conferred upon any man. (Cheers.) He could conceive no greater honour than to be killed in the hour of victory. He ought also to mention the names of Monson, Cooper, Beasley, and Pakenham. (Applause.) Those he saw gathered around him would remember these illustrious men, who had preceded them into that region to which they all hoped hereafter to attain. They must also remember their dear and beloved friend Lord Napier of Magdalla, whose place he (the Chairman) so inadequately filled on that occasion. Then there others who had fallen. They must also remember Sir Herbert Macpherson, one of the most glorious members of their force, who, if he had lived, would have risen to the highest honours. (Applause.) There were also Sir John Hudson, who also would have attained to a high position, Colonel Campbell, and last, but not least, his gallant friend Major Johnson. (Applause.) There were so many killed and wounded that itwas impossible to remember all of them; but this he could say, that every man at Lucknow did his duty. (Applause.) While he envied those who were killed, he, rejoiced to meet so many of those who had survived and he hoped that they might have many more agreeable meetings. (Applause.)

The toast was drunk in silence.

The next toast was "Our Living Comrades," in proposing, which the Chairman referred with pride and satisfaction to their comrades who fought side by side with them at Lucknow, and had since distinguished themselves.

Major General Limond, in submitting "The Illustrious Garrison of Lucknow," referred to the splendid and gallant services by the men composing the force under Havelock and Outram. Since that time the defenders of Lucknow had been scattered far and wide. Many had risen to posts of distinction in the State, while others had attained to useful work in various departments. (Cheers.)

Major General Cook, who replied, referred to the noble deeds of their comrades, remarking that if they had not come to their relief, neither he nor many others would have been there to address them that evening. Cheers. The English Army would always in moments of danger, peril, and great emergency go to the relief of comrades. and if occasion arose they would repeat the pluck and daring they exhibited at Lucknow. (Applause.) On both sides relievers and relieved did their duty, as English soldiers were always doing, and he thought that one of the greatest deeds in the history of this country was the gallant relief of Lucknow, performed by the men he saw around him. Cheers. He thanked them very heartily in the name of his comrades for the very kind and patriotic manner in which they had drunk their health. Applause.

"The Future Prosperity of their Meetings" was proposed by Colonel Battine, who said the anniversary which they had met to celebrate was dear to the heart of all of them. Cheers. The greatest pleasure they derived from these gatherings was in seeing so many dear, old, familiar faces, some of men they had not seen for a good many years. Cheers.

General Brown, who responded, observed that if Havelock's force had not come to their relief at the time it did, not a man, woman, or child would have survived of the garrison. Cheers.

The last toast, that of "The Health of the Chairman," was given by Sir Anthony Home.

The Chairman, in returning thanks, said since they last met he had met with an accident and broken his leg. He had, however, only broken it where it had been broken before, and of course he could afford to break it again, and the other one too. (Laughter.) It afforded him the greatest pleasure to preside on that occasion, and he trusted that they might all live to enjoy many similar gatherings. They had fought together, they would live together, and die together. Cheers.

The company shortly afterwards broke up.

THE NEW CANTEEN SYSTEM IN INDIA.

Sir George Chesney, K.C.B., M.P., writes in the *Pal Mall Gazette*:—At the request of the Bishop of Chesterl an article, as showing the practical working in a British dependency of a method intended at one and the same time to decrease drunkenness while adding to the entertainment and recreation of the British soldier. The Bishop's scheme for effecting a similar revolution in England is to be expounded by his lordship at one of the Church Congress meetings next week; and while the best results of what is essentilly the Gathenburg system are to be seen in Sweden and Norway, yet an inquiry into the subject would be incomplete without some reference to the great reform already and quietly effected in India.

Until within a few years ago, writes Sir George, liquor was available for the British soldier in India only at the regimental canteen, and within stated times daily—generally for a short time in the afternoon and evening. For the rest of the day the canteen was closed. The liquor issued had to be drunk on the spot, and practically without food.

Although the sale of liquor to soldiers outside the canteen was prohibited, it was practically impossible to enforce the prohibition, and the soldier could almost always obtain illicit spirits of bad quality at a very low price in the town or villages in the neighbourhood of his barracks.

The first improvement on this state of things was in keeping the canteens open all day. This removed the inducement to get drink surreptitiously, as the soldier could now obtain wholesome liquor from the canteen whenever he wanted it. The change led to a marked diminution of intemperance.

"BREWED IN INDIA."

This as regards liquor generally. In the early part of the century the article supplied was rum, of which a fixed ration was available for the soldier to take (or leave) on payment for it. About fifty years ago the Government began to import malt liquor for the troops. But the cost of transport to long distances from the seaboard, especially before the introduction of railways, made the general supply to all stations impracticable. To meet this difficulty, breweries were established in the northern parts of India, in the Himalayas, by companies aided by the Government so far that they looked to the army for an assured demand. The brewery companies supply beer to the general public, but this part of their business is only trifling; their effective customer is the British army.

Of late years the difficulty encountered at first, of brewing malt liquor in a hot country, has been overcome, and breweries have been established all over the country which supply wholesome malt liquor at a moderate price to every station in India where British troops are quartered. This having been accomplished, the issue of spirits has been discontinued.

A further change has been made in allowing malt liquor to be taken away to be drunk at meals, instead of being drunk at the canteen, with which must be connected a recent reform in those meals, to be now mentioned.

The British soldier in India has for long been supplied with means for recreation on a most liberal scale. Fives courts, skittle alleys, cricket grounds, swimming baths, recreation rooms, reading rooms and libraries, and even a regimental theatre, have for many years been a recognized part of the buildings and accessories to be provided as part of the accommodation for every regiment. These have recently been much extended and improved. But the great change in this connection has been that whereas formerly these recreation rooms were regarded merely as places for recreation, apart from food, they are now placed on the footing of a club, and have been fitted up for the supply of refreshments.

TEMPERANCE WORK.

A still further improvement has been that due to the initiative and persistent energy of the late Commander in-Chief in India, Lord Roberts, by which all these various recreation rooms have been brought together as one collective institution, "the Regimental Institute." This, in fact, is now a comfortable, well-ordered club, managed by a regimental committee—of course, like everything else, under the orders of the commanding officer. The equipment of the institute comprises a theatre, the parterre of which is used ordinarily for fencing, singlestick, &c., with a stage at one end for concerts and theatrical performances; a library and reading-room, a billiard-room, and a refreshment-room, with co-operative store attached, in charge of a non-commissioned officer. The supplies from this are issued at a little above cost price, the profits going to the institute funds, Coffee, tea, ærated waters (made on the premises), and malt liquor are issued at the bar. The institute also contains a separate room for total abstainers, and a room for prayer meeting.

The Army Temperance Society in India does very active work. It receives a considerable annual grant from the Government to supplement the funds derived from the subscriptions of its members, who, to the best of my recollection, now number about 30 per cent. of the British army in India, and are steadily increasing. For many years the Government gave the services of one of its chaplains as secretary to the society. The society publishes an interesting journal. As already explained, every regiment possesses a meeting room appropriated to the local members of the Army Temperance Society.

But the marked improvement in the temperance of the army in India among those who are not total abstainers, must be ascribed to the humanizing influence of the new institutes. Instead of having to drink his beer at the canteen—a bare room save for a bench or two—on an empty stomach, and to take his meals without liquor, the soldier is now a member of what is in fact a spacious, well-appointed club. The size and extent of the rooms would indeed astonish those who are accustomed to the ordinary working men's clubs of England. The Soldiers' Institute in Fort William (Calcutta) is the former residence of the Governor-General, a magnificent building, entirely given up to the purpose. The refreshment room of the institute presents the appearance of a restaurant—a bar at one end, the body of the room occupied by round tables, at which the men are seated, two or three or more at a table—in comfortable chairs, taking their tea or suppers served on clean tablecloths, some drinking tea or coffee, some beer; everything done in decency and order. Later on an assault-at-arms will be held in the adjacent hall, or a smoking concert, or occasionally a theatrical performance, when the scenery and appliances, the work of some artist in the ranks, is often surprisingly good, and the acting always creditable. Melodrama is mostly in favour. Those who prefer it frequent the reading or billiard-room, where also chess, draughts, or cards are played. The result of treating the soldier as if he were a rational being rather than a brute beast is precisely what was foretold by those who, like Lord Roberts, believe that a man can be elevated by appealing to his higher feelings and instinct. The total abstainers in the army are increasing year by year, and the movement cannot be encouraged too heartily, for, drink is the cause of almost all the crime in the army. But the whole army will never become total abstainers; it may, however, and many friends of the cause believe it will, become wholly temperate, and the marked effect already produced by the Soldier's Institutes—although they have been established only within the last three or four years—seems to afford reasonable grounds for the opinion that this belief is justified.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

THE VIEW OF AMERICAN BIMETALLISTS.

General Warner, President of the American Bimetalic League, writes to a friend in London:—

Washington, D.C., September 18, 1893.

My dear Sir,—I have waited before replying to yours of August 28, thinking, perhaps, that there might be some developments that would throw new light on the situation here. But nothing decisive has so far transpired. The effect of the rather surprising vote in the House soon passed away. The meeting of representatives of the various Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce held in Washington this week had so much the appearance of a cut-and-dried affair that it rather hurt than helped the gold side. There have been a number of strong and able speeches in the Senate on the silver side. The country is also being heard from, and on the whole, unconditional repeal is not nearly so certain now as it seemed to be two weeks ago. No doubt, if the Senate could be brought to a vote now, there would be a majority for repeal; but the silver men are determined to fight off a vote as long as possible, hoping thereby to bring about a compromise. They look upon the present silver purchase law as the last line of defence for bimetallism, and are determined not yield as long as they have any ground left to stand upon.

Silver men on this side are loth to believe that bimetallists would have better standing-ground if the Sherman Law, so-called, were repealed than they have now, or that England would be more likely to join in establishing international bimetallism after the repeal of this law (and the gulf between gold and silver is thereby made wider) than now. In other words, we are not able to see why, after we have joined England in establishing the gold standard, England should then turn around and join the United States in re-establishing bimetalnsm. It has, therefore, seemed to me all through that bimetallists would have better fighting-ground if, instead of the absolute repeal of the present law, we could effect some compromise by which the coinage of silver should be resumed and continued.

With this view an amendment will be offered, at the proper time, to open the mints to unlimited, but not gratuitous, coinage; in other words, place a heavy seignorage on all the silver that goes to the mint, and cover this seignorage into the Treasury, to be coined in the future, or not, as exigencies may require. A seigniorage of 20 per cent, is almost exactly the equivalent of a ratio of 1 to 20, while a seignorage of 27 per cent. would be very nearly the equivalent of the price fixed for the rupee, viz., 1s. 4d. It is believed that the United States can safely resume the coinage of silver upon such a seignorage charge. This would be a position, too, that could be easily changed if other countries should see fit to join in establishing a common ratio. If something of this kind be not done, and the Sherman Law is unconditionally repealed, I confess that the prospect for bimetallism looks to me very gloomy. The next step will rather be to get rid of the present silver currency, which, having ceased to be a value currency is little better than so much inconvertible paper.

In this country, if silver goes, we may have, at first, an inflation of bank currency, but in the end it will be greenbacks—flat money. When silver goes, the end of automatic regulation of money is near. This principle of regulation of money has stood for many ages as the conserving force in money; it has been the safeguard of property. When this principle is destroyed, what security will there be for obligations that reach far into the future?

But I have made this letter already too long. The object of my cable to you was to get an expression of opinion as to whether, in the judgment of bimetallists on your side, the unconditional repeal of the Sherman Law would make international bimetallism more difficult or not. The assumption of bimetallists here, as before stated, has been that it would make it more difficult, if not altogether impossible.—Very truly yours,

A. J. Warner.

THE REVOLT IN BRAZIL.

The news from and regarding Brazil was stil contradictory when the mail left. Official despatches from Rio assert that the revolt of a portion of the fleet is becoming weaker every day; that Admiral de Mello is reduced to the last extremities; and that the city is tranquil, while the army is entirely loyal. On the other hand, it is stated that Admiral de Mello has renewed the blockade of Rio; that, although an attack on Santos has been repulsed and the Fort of Santa Cruz is still holding out, Desterro has been captured by the rebels; and that the revolutionary movement is spreading in various parts of Brazil. The State of Parana is said to be in open revolt. A portion of the insurgent fleet has been despatched to Rio Grande do Sul to assist the insurgent forces there. An official telegram from Rio, received by the representatives of the Brazilian Government in Europe last week asserts that the rebel squadron is in the Bay of Rio, "deprived of the power of movement," and that all the States are at one with the Government as to the necessity of suppressing the revolt; but according to reports from Montevideo, the insurgent fleet again bombarded Rio on Sunday, inflicting serious damage. Santos is also strictly blockaded.

Admiral de Mello has issued a proclamation charging President Peixoto with "trying to place Brazil under the rule of a absolute tyranny," and promising, if his stand for liberty be successful, to hand over the government to those honourable men who gave freedom to the nation before. A number of members of the Brazilian Congress have issued from one of the insurgent warships an address to the people, in which they accuse the Peixoto Cabinet of stealing the public fund, destroying the autonomy of the States, and fomenting national war in order to serve their own ends. They give Admiral de Mello the command of their forces with a view to restoring peace and re-establishing Republican principles. According to the statement of a Brazilian naval officer who has just reached Lisbon, the success of Admiral de Mello's movement would probably lead to a restoration of the Monarchy, in which event neither of the two sons of the Comte d'Eu would be made Emperor in their grandfather's place, it being tacitly understood that Prince Augustus, a member of the Saxe-Coburg family, who is now serving as an officer in the Austrian Navy, will be proclaimed Emperor of Brazil. He served formerly in the Brazilian Navy under Admirals Wandenkolk and Custodio de Mello, and gained the general esteem of every one in the navy. He was also very popular with the Brazilians outside naval and military circles. There can be no doubt, according to the naval officer in question, that the Monarchy would now find complete favour in the eyes of the people after three years disastrous experience of Republican rule. The only possible opposition would arise from the army, many of the principal officers of which were among the original promoters of the Republic, but are now convinced of the hopelessness of perpetuating it. Should the revolt succeed, the country would be ruled by a trimuvirate, composed of Admiral Custodio de Mello, Senhor Serzedello, the ex-Minister, and Senhor Ruy Barbosa, who would take charge of the Government until the arrival of Prince Augustus. The plan would then be to reduce the army, to close the military academies and other military establishments and to increase the strength of the navy by the addition of a large number of swift cruisers.

A Brazilian diplomatist, who has lately arrived in Vienna, also thinks that a restoration of the Monarchy would follow a victory of the insurgents. Admiral de Mello, he says, is a Monarchist, and was a trusted friend of Dom Pedro. According to this authority Prince Pedro, son of the Comte d'Eu, would be called upon to ascend the throne. The diplomatist in question says that the rising against the present Government has been provoked by the extreme nepotism and jobbery of which President Peixoto has been guilty. The navy, he adds, has always been strongly monarchist in sentiment, and is far stronger in numbers and resources than the army.

A tabular statement published by the "Times" shows that none of the Brazilian ironclads are either large or very modern, and that the fleet is, upon the whole, much less important than the diplomatist evidently believes it to be.

THE MADRAS AND BOMBAY ARMIES BILL.

"Civilian" writes in reply to Sir G. Chesney's views on the subject of the Madras and Bombay Armies Bill:—I would venture to point out that the single argument which in the opinion of others outweights all objections to the combination of the offices of local head of the Army and member of the Council of the Governors of Madras and Bombay has not been even mentioned, much less answered, by Sir George Chesney. The Presidencies of Madras and Bombay are governed by Governors, who are sent out from England, aided by two civilian colleagues and the present commanders-in-chief. These Governors can only override their Councils by the exercise of an extraordinary statutory power, which within my recollection has not been used more than once in the last quarter of a century. It may easily happen that the Governor's two colleagues, who have spent their whole service in the Presidency, are opposed to a measure of reform which may be supported by the Government of India or the Secretary of State. With an independent mind on the Council the Governor can carry his point without recourse to his extraordinary power of acting on his own responsibility. But in the event of the reduction of the Governing Board to three members, the two civilian colleagues of the Governor would be able to systematically outvote his Excellency. The larger number of the Viceroy's Council affords a sufficient safeguard against a combination of two against the Viceroy, whilst the position of a Lieutenant-Governor is so dissimilar from that of a Presidency Governor that no comparison can be instituted between Bengal and Madras. If a statesman is sent out from England to govern the two Presidencies he needs the support of a fairly large Council. The discredit and the responsibility for any official act attaches in the public mind to the Governor alone, and although the Commander-in-Chief may be summoned to the Council Board only once a month, he brings to the discussion of the matter an open mind, and, whether he votes with or against the Governor, his opinion must be valuable. The people of India value very highly the system which places an impartial British statesman at the head of the Government, and loud would be the cry of every political society if a trained civilian were appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Madras or Bombay. But to retain the Governor appointed from England and to subject every decision of his Government to the approval of two civilian colleagues without any power of reference to a fourth member, would be to deprive the machine of one of its wheels. The power of a reference to a fourth member, even more than the actual reference, renders a persistent opposition to a Governor impossible, and anyone who has been familiar with the system of seniority, under which the local councils are recruited from the local service, would predict a deadlock if the Governor were sent out to fight out every administrative question with two civilian colleagues who knew that they could always outvote him. The General who will command the local forces will presumably be as capable as the commanders-in-chief who have preceded him, and, since no extra allowance attaches to the office, the combination of councillor and head of the Army is economical as well as effective for its purpose.

SERIOUS OUTRAGES BY ANARCHISTS.

Outrages by anarchists are reported from Barcelona, Vienna, and San Francisco. At Barcelona, on Sept. 24, Marshal Martinez Campos, surrounded by his staff, was reviewing his troops when two Orsini bombs were thrown down close to him. In the explosion that followed he himself was unhorsed and wounded in the thigh, and two generals, the chief of the staff, an aide-de-camp, nine privates, and a number of people were injured. One of the civic guards was so frightfully mangled that he died shortly afterwards. Just as the bombs exploded his horse reared and was struck. It was this circumstance that saved Captain-General's life. The windows in the adjacent houses were broken and much damage done. The Marshal himself was able to get into a carriage and drive home, while the review, it is stated, concluded with the customary march-past. The man Pallas, who threw the bombs made no attempt to escape; and even avowed himself the author of the act, throwing his cap into the air and shouting "I did it." He was promptly arrested. He threatened that if he was punished others were ready to avenge his death. He has been handed over for trial to the civil authorities. A bomb similar to those used by Pallas was found on Sept. 25 in the house of a Barcelona anarchist, with a document proving the existence of an anarchist plot. It is worthy recalling that in June last a murderous attack was made in Madrid on the house of Senor Canovas del Castillo. The prepetrator of this outrage was himself killed in the explosion. In July a series of incendiary fires were reported from various parts of the kingdom, which were generally believed to be the work of anarchists. At Vienna, on Sept. 25, the police apprehended two cabinet makers, at whose lodgings some steel bombs, the materials for making others and a large quantity of anarchist literature were found. These arrests were shortly followed by those of twelve more; two of the men have been liberated. Ten of them are of Bohemian nationality. Several persons have been arrested at Budapest on suspicion of complicity. Some of those who have been arrested boast that they are disciples of Most, the German-American anarchist.

On Sept. 25 two anarchists at Pittsburg murdered a Mr. Resse and his wife, because the latter had become acquainted with some of the secrets of their organisation. The murderers were arrested. A dynamite outrage is reported from San Francisco, where a feud has arisen between Union and non-Union sailors. According to a telegram, the Union party exploded a bomb outside a lodging-house occupied mainly by non-Unionists, six of whom were terribly injured, two with fatal results.

Letters have been found which distinctly show that the anarchists who were arrested in Veinna were connected with a organisation which has agents, if not principals, in London and in several towns in America.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS AND TROOPSHIPS.

The undernamed officers were ordered to embark at Portmouth in H M S Euphrates, leaving September 30, for Bombay.

For Bombay.—Lieut J Fryer, 7th Hussars; Capt V M Birkbeck, Second Lieut C C Gordon, 2nd Royal Scots; Capt R de B Chichester, 2nd Border; Capt A Foster, Major C Grant, 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; Major C W H Evans, Second Lieut H S Bush, 1st Royal West Kent; Lieut H M Rose, Second Lieutenant E S T Goodridge, 1st East Surrey; Col E J Lugard, 2nd Royal Lancaster; Col T B Tyler, Royal Art; Capt G M Heath Royal Eng, Lieuts K Combe, H A D Simpson-Baikie, Royal Horse Art; Major R H F Lombe, 1st Norfolk; Major H A Tapp, Lieut A B Ennis, Second Lieut C F Connell, 1st Hants; Lieut E H Gorges, 2nd Manchester; Lieut A R Burrowes, 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers; Surg-Lieut-Col R D Bennett, Surg-Major R E R Norse, Surgs-Lieut G J Buchanan, R H E Holt, Surgs-Capt G Scott, F L Carte, Med Staff; Vety-Major F F Crawford Army Vetrinary Department; Surgs-Lieut A S Stevens, C C S Burry, L Rogers, J Gold, J Davidson, P P Kilkelly, E H Sharman, B Nauth, E A R Newmen G T Birdwood, R G Turner, J Mulvanny, H L Sutherland, T Stodart, T H Foulkers, Indian Med Staff; Lieut. J M S Crealock, 2nd Derbyshire; Lieut G G Loch, 2nd Royal Scots; Second Lieut E S Gale, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers; Second Lieuts R G King, C R Tonige, A Gardiner, Royal Eng; Second Lieut C Bliss, 2nd Derbyshire; Second Lieut W F Lang, 2nd West Yorkshire; Lieut C McK T Hogg, 1st Royal Berkshire; Lieut F McConoghey, 2nd Royal Irish Regt; Cap E F T Cochrane, 1st Leinster; Major C N Simpson, Royal Art; Lieut F D Browne, 2nd Wiltshire; Surg-Lieut J Henuessy, Surg-Major C R Woods, Surg-Capt T Birt, Surg-Lieut C C Fleming, Med Staff; Lieut E T Brown probr, Indian Staff Corps; Second Lieut F V L Pritchard, Unattached List; Second Lieuts A T Chamier, E N Stockley, A J Close, Royal Eng; Second Lieut E F Harding, 1st North Staffordshire; Second Lieut C M A Wood, 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers; Rev J Redman, acting Roman Catholic chaplain.

Malta to Bambay.—Second Lieut W A Lindsay, 1st East Surrey.

Drafts of troops from the following corps also embark in H M S Euphrates at Portsmouth:—

For Bombay.—18th Hussars; 21st Hussars 2nd Yorks Regt; Royal Horse Art; Norfolk Regt; 2nd Aargyll and Sutherland Highlanders; 2nd Royal Scots; 1st Royal West Kent Regt; 2nd Manchester Regt; 1st Hants Regt; 2nd Durham Light Inf; Bombay Unattached List; Bombay Commissariat; Bengal Ordnance; Bengal Commissariat; Madras Barrack: Madras Commissariat; Bengal Public Works Dept; Bombay Adjutant General's; Medical Staff Corps.

Not Entitled.—Bombay Unattached List; Bengal Ordnance; Unattached List 90th Regt (late); 18th Hussars; 1st North Lancashire Regt.

Totals.—1,196 men, 39 women, 50 children.

The following is the revised programme of reliefs in 1893-94:—

Euphrates.—Approximate date, 30, drafts to Malta (shipconveys draft 2nd East Surrey, Malta to India, for 1st batt. Approximate date, Dec. 14, drafts to Gibralter (shipconveys 1st batt. Somerset L. I. thence to Bombay).

The Crocodile sailed from Portmouth on Saturday morning, Sept. 23, for Bombay with the 1st batty. Royal Horse Art for Mhow, the 29th Field batty. for Bangalore, the 40th Field batty. for Ahmednagar, the 45th Field batty for Secounderabad, and drafts of field, garrison, and mountain artillery, making a total of 70 officers and 1,107 men.

Orders have been given for the 1st batt. of the Dorsetshire Regt., which has been more than four years in Egypt, to embark for India on Sept. 28, to be stationed at Wellington, Madras. The 1st Somersetshire Light Inf, now at Gibraltar, is to go to India late in the year. to be quartered at Subathu, Bengal.

We hear, says the Lahore paper, that owing to the vexatious detentions of passengers at Kalka, Umballa and Saharunpore through the disconnections in the Railway service since the 1st October, extending from eleven to twenty-three hours, an exterprising firm is about organizing a Tonga service between Saharunpore and Kalka, *via* Umballa. If a traveller from Simla misses the 9-30 p.m. train at Kalka he has to stay there till 4 p.m. next day. If he is going to Bareilly, Lucknow, or in that direction, and does catch the 4 p.m. train, he has to wait at Umballa for six hours and again at Saharunpore for forteen hours. If a traveller from Rohilkand is bound for the Punjab or Simla, he arrives at Saharunpore in time to learn that the Calcutta mail has left half-an hour previously, and that he has seven hours on hand in which to visit all the places of note in that flourishing locality. He can get to Umballa by 5 p.m., and will have six hours in which to hunt up friends before he can catch a mail train either for Lahore or Kalka. A smart ekka or tongha service will certainly fill a great desideratum.

THE LONDON "GAZETTE."

ADMIRALTY, September 18.

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieut. A. W. Symes to be lieut.

September 19.

Assistant Paymester H. A. Smallwood has been placed on the Retired List.

September 20.

Naval Instructor T. S. Oborn has been placed on the retired List at his own request.

September 22.

Staff Surgeon R W Williams has been prom, to the rank of fleet surg. in her Majesty's fleet; Clerk O L Penfold has been appointed assist. paymr. in her Majestys fleet.

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieut. C Cowbrick to be lieut.

September 23.

Lieut W N Madan has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of comdr; Lieut. F H Boyer has this day been allowed to assume the rank of comdr on the Retired List.

September 25.

Lieut W W Hewett has been prom to the rank of comdr in her Majestys fleet. The following sub-lieuts have been prom to the rak of lieut in her Majesty's fleet:—G M Paine, L Halsey, R J B Keyes.

Royal Marine Light Infantry—Lieut M F Hardinge is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

WAR OFFICE, September 22.

1st Life Guards—Lieut C S Schreiber, from the Suffolk Art (Estern Division, Royal Art), to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut H A Clowes, prom.

5th Dragoon Guards—Second Lieut J R L Garrard to be lieut, vice H Hoare, prom.

1st Dargoons—Lieut J W J Hardman to be capt vice J E Lindley, seconded; Lieut W L H Roberts resigns his commission; Second Lieut E Makins to be Lieut vice J W J Hardman.

19th Hussars—Second Lieut G J F Lidwill is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Cavalry Depot—Qrmr and Honorary Capt H T Naylor retires on ret pay.

Royal Artillery—The retirement of Major L A M'Clintock, which was notified in the Gazette of Sept 5, 1893, is canc; Major L A M'Clintock retires on ret pay.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment) Capt R T Knowles retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity; Lieut M H Egan to be capt vice R T Knowles.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)—Capt F B Matthews to be major, vice E H Fitzherbert, prom lieut-col on half-pay; Capt W Houghton, from half-pay, to be capt in succession to Major F B Matthews, adj 4th batt.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Second Lieut M P Hancock to be lieut vice A S Stephen, seconded.

The Norfolk Regiment—Supernumerary Capt F J D Lugard, DSO, to be capt vice W H Besant, seconded.

The East Yorkshire Regiment—Major and Col R E Allen to be lieut-col., vice H E P Thomas, ret; Capt L L Steele to be major, vice Col R E Allen.

The Royal Irish Regiment—Capt C W Garraway is seconded for service as adj of the Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles; the promotion to the rank of capt of Lieut D H Davies is antedated to July 11, 1893, vice C W Garraway; the promotion to the rank of lieut of Second Lieut E O'Brien is antedated to May 30, 1893, vice S A M Orr, seconded; Second Lieut J C H M'Caskill to be l eut, vice D H Davis, prom.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—The promotion to the rank of lieut of Second Lieut A M H Forbes is antedated to June 19, 1893, vice R E A Hamilton, seconded; Second Lieut, H H Northey to be lieut vice M Coutts, seconded.

The Cheshire Regiment—Superny, Capt H R Cholmondeley to be Capt vice R D Turton, seconded.

The Worcestershire Regiment—Lieut R M Sanders to be capt. vice J H S Gibb, seconded; Lieut L W Fox is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps; Second Lieut H J Bartholomew to be lieut vice L W Fox, seconded.

The East Lancashire Regiment Lieut-Col F Clowes retires on full pay.

The East Surrrey Regiment—Capt B R James is seconded for service as an instructor at the Royal Military College.

The Royal Sussex Regiment—Second Lieut P S Cookson to be lieut, vice C H Buck, seconded.

The Welsh Regiment—Second Lieut W T B Rhodes to be liuet, vice C G R Smith, seconded.

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—The promotion to the rank of capt of Lieut F Porter is antedated to May 19, 1893, vice N L Pearse, prom; Lieut C R Crofton-Atkins to be capt in succession to Major A D Bulpett, appointed to the Staff. The promotions to the rank of lieut of the following second lieuts, are antedated as follows:—S I de Kantzow to May 10, 1893, vice P N Leslie, seconded; F B Maurice to May 16 1893 vice M P Phelps, seconded; F J Radford to May 19, 1893, vice F Porter, prom; Second Lieut H W Poyntz to be lieut vice A C Gabbett, seconded.

The Northamptonshire Regiment—Lieut E O Smith, adj., to be Capt to complete establishment. The following second lieuts, to be lieuts:—A D Cox, probationer Indian Staff Corps vice A F Bacon, prom; A J Crawford, probationer Indian Staff Corps, to complete establishment; J M M Collard, to complete establishment.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment) Capt E Rhodes D S O to be major, vice W J de la P Beresford Peirse, prom lieut.-col. on half-pay; Lieut. H E Taylor to be capt vice E Rhodes D S O The following second liuts to be lieuts.:—G L S Ward probationer Indian Staff Corps vice H E Taylor; H P B MacBride to complete establishment.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry)—Capt A W Elles is seconded for service on the Staff.

The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—Lieut O H E Marescaux to be adj. vice Capt R A Smith, appointed adj 4th batt.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Lieut-Col H D Wade-Dalton, on completion of four years' service in command of a batt, is placed on ret pay.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Major Sir G T Campbell, Bart, retires from the service, receiving a gratuity; Capt and Brevet Major A Davidson to be major, vice Sir G T Campbell, Bart Capt and Brevet Major E J Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, C M G, is seconded for service on the Staff; Capt A Blewitt is seconded for service as an adj of Volunteers; Lieut F A Browning (since deceased) to be cap vice A Blewitt; Lieut R S Oxley, adj, to be capt to complete establishment. The promotion to the rank of lieut of Second Lieut H H F Farmar is antedated to Aug 4 1893, vice F A Browning; Second Lieut C A K Pechell to be lieut vice the Hon S H R L Tollemache, resigned.

The Manchester Regiment—Lieut F W Thomas is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps The following second lieut to be lieuts:—R G J J Berry, vice J A Stewart, seconded; A E Sealy, vice R G J J Berry, seconded for service with the Army Service Corps.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Gentleman Cadet J J B Farley, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be second lieut, vice C Bliss, transferred to the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.)

The Highland Light Infantry—Second Lieut R Martin to be lieut, vice A A Wolfe-Murray, promoted.

The Gordon Highlanders—Major A H Pain retires on ret pay; Capt F Macbean to be major, vice A H Pain; Capt T G Pirie is seconded for service as an adj of Volunteers.

The Connaught Rangers—Capt A G G Elton to be major, vice H F G Campion, prom lieut-col on half-pay; Lieut H G K Matchett to be capt, vice J D Pollock, placed on temporary half-pay The following second lieuts to be lieuts:—E F Despard, vice H A Thompson, appointed adj; H R G Deacon vice H G K Matchett.

The West India Regiment—Lieut O C Sherwood to be capt, vice E S C Kennedy, seconded for service as adj of the Jamaica Volunteer Militia; Gentleman Cadet H J Thompson from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut, in succession to Lieut W E G de Cerjat dec.

Staff—Lieut-Gen Sir R Harrison, K C B, C M G, R E, to be lieut-gen on the Staff, to command the troops in the Western District, which appointment is substituted for that of major-gen on the Staff.

Lieut-Col J S Tupper, from half-pay, to be a recruiting staff officer, Class I (which appointment is substituted for that of recruiting staff officer, Class II) in succession to Major H Boughey, the York and Lancaster Regt, who has vacated.

School of Gunnery—Lieut-Col G H Marshall, from Royal Art, to be a chief instructor, vice Col T B Tyler, who is placed on halfpay on vacating that appointment.

Army Chaplains' Department—The Rev E W M Norris, B A, to be chaplain to the Forces, Fourth Class, dated March 1, 1892, such antedate not to reckon towards promotion precedence, or increase of pay prior to Aug 19, 1892, and not to carry back allowances.

Army Pay Department—The following staff paymasters and honorary majors are granted the honorary rank of lieut-col:—W B Caulfield-Stoker, O M Johnston, G W Furlong: Paymr and Hon Major J O'B Drury to be Staff paymr, vice Hon Major A Stokes, ret; Paymr and Hon Major E R Reid to be Staff paymr, vice Hon Lieut-Col B K Whiteford, dec.

Half-Pay—The following majors to be lieut-cols:—E H Fitzherbert, from the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt); C F H Spencer, from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut-Col C F H Spencer, half-pay, retires on ret pay; Major P H N Lake, the East Lancashire Regt, is granted the local rank of lieut-col in the Dominion of Canada while holding the appointment of qrmr-gen of the Active Militia of that colony; Riding-master and Hon Lieut W R Banting, 1st Dragoons, is granted the honorary rank of capt; Qrmr and Hon Lieut F G Belchem, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt), is granted the honorary rank of capt; Subadar-Major Hukam Chand, sirdar bahadur, 4th Punjab Inf, is granted the honorary rank of capt.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Lieut W W de V Caddell, 4th Volunteer batt the Manchester Regt, to be lieut.

ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Surg-Capt C E Abbott, 2nd Volunteer batt the Essex Regt, to be surg-major; Surg-Lieut W K Bullmore, M D, 1st Cornwall Volunteer Art to be surg-capt.

September 26.

4th Dragoon Guards—Lieut C P Toulson from 7th Dragoon Guards to be lieut vice J S Cayzer, who exchanges.

7th Dragoon Guards—Lieut J S Cayzer from 4th Dragoon Guards to be lieut vice C P Toulson who exchanges

5th Lancers—Lieut T H Marston from the 4th batt the Norfolk Regt to be second lieut in succession to Lieut H V Platt prom

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

Col E A Carey, on completion of his period of service in command of the 53rd Regimental District (the King's Shropshire Light Inf), is placed on half-pay.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Gentleman Cadet W E Sweny, from the Royal Military College, Kingston Canada, to be second lieut, in succession to Lieut A S Stephens, seconded.

The Suffolk Regiment—Second Lieut H V Firth is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The East Yorkshire Regiment—The date of the prom of Capt L L Steele to the rank of major is Sept 6 1893, and not as stated in the Gazette of Sept 22, 1893.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut-Col W Glencross, on completion of four years' service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Capt R M O Glynn, from the Duke of Cambridges Own (Middlesex Regt), to be capt vice R B Firm, who exchanges.

The South Wales Borderers—Lieut E E Bousfield is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment) Capt H P Shekaleton is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Gentleman Cadet S F Mott from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut in succession to Lieut F A Browning prom.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment)—The seconding of Lieut S H Pollen for service on the Staff and the promotion to the rank of lieut of Second Lieut G Warneford are post-dated to April 12, 1893.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Sergt-Major J Burrage to be qrmr, with the honorary rank of lieut. vice Honorary Capt J Pendery, ret.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Second Lieut R A Steel, from 7th Dragoon Guards, to be second lieut vice A C W Sillery, resigned; Qrmr and Honorary Capt C Costeloe retires on ret pay.

MEMORANDUM.

Subadar-Major Hira Singh sirdar bahadur late 24th Bengal Inf is granted the honorary rank of capt.

ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Surg-Capt R A S Daly to be surg-major.

INDIA OFFICE, Sept 26.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to her Majesty's Indian Medical Service:—To be Surg-Lieuts.

BENGAL.

C R Stevents C C S Barry, L Rogers, E A R Newman, G T Birdwood, J Gould, R G Turner, J Davidson, J Mulvany

MADRAS.

H L Sutherland, E H Sharman T Stodart, B Nauth, T H Faulkes

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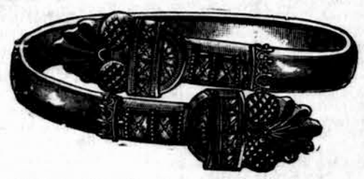
3632 G. Engraved Silver Bangle. Rs. 15 cash.



3633 G. Silver Brooch. Rs. 6 cash.



3634 G. Silver Brooch. Rs. 6 cash.



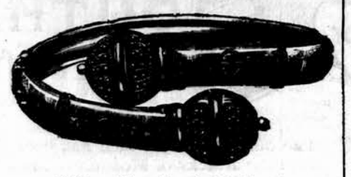
3635 G. Silver Bangle, similar to illustration, Rs. 5 cash.



3636 G. Silver Gilt Brooch Rs. 8 cash.



3639 G. Silver "Good Luck" Brooch. Rs. 7 cash.



3640 G. Silver Bangle. Rs. 6 cash.



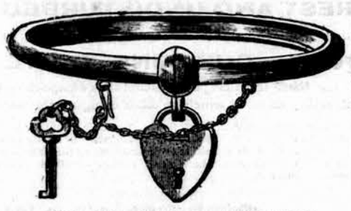
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3643 G. Silver Watch Chain. Rs. 9 cash.



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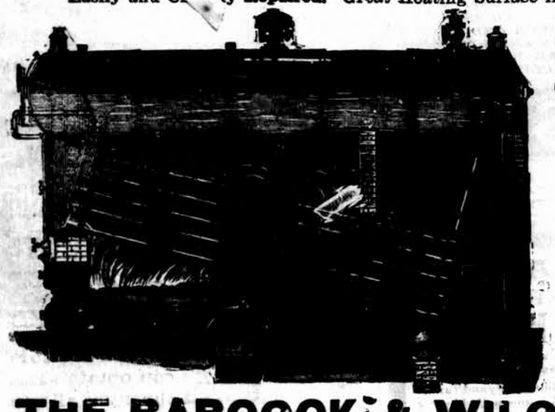
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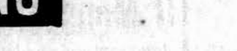
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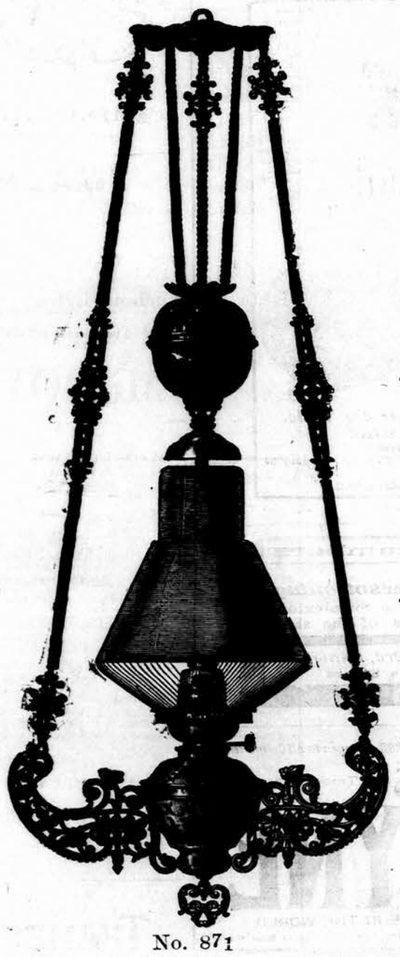
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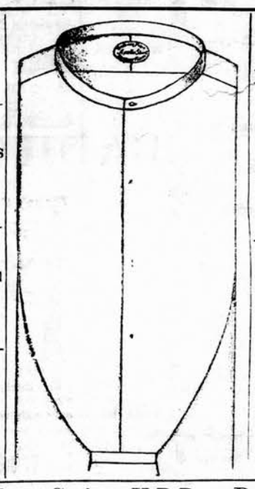
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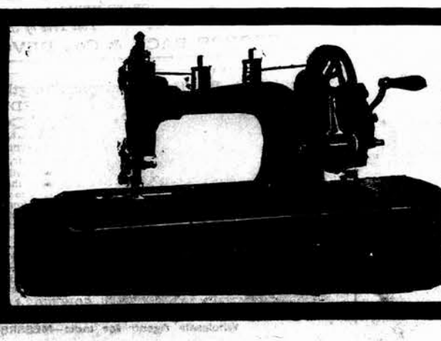
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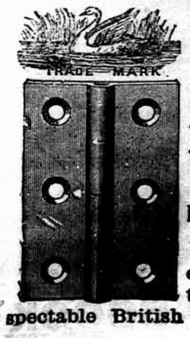
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